

TOMORROW

Doing away with rates
Does any political party have the right answer for rates and local government? *The Times* analyses the problems of abolishing Britain's most unpopular tax.

Geneva behind closed doors
John Barry draws on both western and Soviet sources to reveal why the superpower talks on European missiles went into stalemate.

AJP, QED
On the Books page, Byron Rogers reviews A J P Taylor; Nicholas Shakespeare on fiction, Tom Hutchinson on Doris Lessing and other science fiction, Philip Howard on Mary Berenson.

Anger over Dunlop chief's rise

A group of dissident shareholders yesterday embarrassed the board of Dunlop Holdings, the tyre and rubber company, forcing it to a poll on whether the 1982 accounts should be accepted. The shareholders are angry about the 21 per cent pay rise to £82,000 for Sir Campbell Fraser, chairman of the loss-making conglomerate and also president of the Confederation of British Industry. **Page 17**

Sixty held at bomber base

Sixty people were arrested at a blockade of the US Air Force base at Upper Heyford, Oxfordshire, which houses nuclear bombers. About 500 people took part in the demonstration. **Page 2**

Reagan triumph

The Williamsburg summit was a personal triumph for President Reagan, who has finally shed his cowboy image and showed he is capable of mastering the niceties of diplomacy. **Page 6**

Aircraft order

Airbus Industrie has gained an important victory over Boeing with a \$420m order for six of the new 220-seat A310-200 jetliners for Singapore Airlines. It is the first Far East order for the aircraft.

Asians prosper

Asian businessmen in Britain are moving from corner-shop trading into other sectors of commercial life. They are soon likely to make their mark in metals, chemicals and textiles. **Page 3**

Sugar panic

Strong speculative demand for futures contracts and some panic buying pushed London sugar for August delivery up to more than £200 a tonne. Higher rises are expected. **Page 17**

Crisis in Peru

A 60-day state of emergency has been declared in Peru, marking an escalation of the political crisis which has gripped the country since the election of President Belaunde's civilian government. **Page 9**

Galtieri shame

General Galtieri, the former President of Argentina, is to be sanctioned by a military tribunal for a serious breach of honour, according to military sources. **Page 6**

Connors loses

Jimmy Connors, the top seed in the French tennis championships, was beaten in straight sets by a Frenchman and at the Beckenham tournament, Christopher Mottamat, of Britain, walked out. **Page 22**

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Letters: An Alliance revival, from Mr C. Smith, and others; Concorde, from Major-General J. D. Frost; parish records, from Mr D. Mandeville; and Mr F. J. Chopping. **Page 13**

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General Alfred M. Gruenther, Mr Donald Britton

£1bn Foot blunder on 'no rise' in National Insurance

Mr Michael Foot said Labour would not increase National Insurance charges, despite party pledges to abolish the upper ceiling of £220 a week on earnings-related contributions.

The Labour leader produced the document which, he said, proved that the Conservatives planned to reduce the National Health Service.

The Prime Minister went on to Mr David Steel's home ground to denounce the Alliance for the first time.

Mr Enoch Powell, the official Ulster Unionist MP, challenged Mrs Thatcher and Mr Foot on the "insanity" of the nuclear deterrent.

The Liberal leader said the Alliance was going all-out to attract a "constituency for victory" of 5 million more votes (page 5).

With personalities appearing more important than policies, the focus of the patient vote-gathering circus has shifted from newspapers to television (page 4).

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Michael Foot last night committed a £1,000m election blunder when he said in an interview for independent television's *News at Ten* that Labour was not proposing any increase in National Insurance charges.

He was asked: "Do you now give a pledge that National Insurance charges will not go up under Labour's programme?" Mr Foot replied: "Yes, we are certainly not proposing any such increase. Indeed, we want to in some respects reduce such payments in order to be able to ensure we carry through the expansion."

"Nobody could ever say that no insurance charges should ever be increased, of course not. It depends on some other factors as well, but we have set out very clearly, in our budget, our approach to the matter as the best way of doing it."

In fact, that budget-a statement issued by Mr Peter Shore, the shadow Chancellor, on March 10-and the manifesto, both pledge the abolition of the upper ceiling of £220 a week on earnings-related National Insurance contributions.

Mr Foot's statement was a personal triumph for President Reagan, who has finally shed his cowboy image and showed he is capable of mastering the niceties of diplomacy.

The Labour Party, after long gestation, produced yesterday the document which proved, Mr Michael Foot said, that the Conservatives planned the most serious attack on the National Health Service since it began.

Their coup was only partly successful since their document, a discussion paper for regional health authority chairmen about cooperation with the private sector, proved to be private, not secret as they claimed.

The Labour Party suspects, and wishes the electorate to suspect, that the Conservative manifesto conceals more than it tells of ministers' intentions, especially towards the social services. Where Conservatives talk of widening the field of choice and finding new resources, Labour accuses them of promoting private profit.

The document which partly unveils ministers' thoughts, on a topic where the polls suggest the public also has its doubts about the Conservatives, was gold dust yesterday for Mr Roy Hattersley, the shadow Home Secretary, who now has the chief role in planning the party's morning press conferences.

Loud with the joy of battle, he proclaimed that the Government's plans would lead to public money financing private medicine, and that there would be asset-stripping by private medicine which would secure NHS services at cut-price rates.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher replied that this was the sort of scare and smear Labour used in 1979, and she was "happy to repeat" a pledge she gave then that the Government would not put charges on stays in hospitals, or on visits to doctors.

Details of document, page 5

Powell on nuclear 'insanity'

Mr Enoch Powell yesterday challenged the Prime Minister and Mr Michael Foot on the "insanity" of the nuclear deterrent.

The Official Ulster Unionist said in a speech at Downpatrick, Co. Down: "Nobody disputes, I believe, that our nuclear weapons are negligible in comparison with that of Russia: if we could destroy 16 Russian cities, she could destroy practically every vestige of life on these islands several times over."

"For us to use the weapon would therefore be equivalent to more than suicide: it would be genocide - the extinction of our race - in the most literal and precise meaning of that much-abused expression."

"An officer may, in the hour of his country's defeat and disgrace, commit suicide honourably and rationally with his service revolver; but in any collective context the choice of

Mr Foot was present at a Labour press conference last Thursday when it was revealed by Mr Jeffrey Rooker, one of his shadow team, "that the ceiling would be removed and it will bring in, from employers and employees, close on £1,000m a year to the National Insurance Fund."

He replied: "Well, we have still got a long way to go. I think we have still got to get across what we are saying, but we are not going to be dissuaded, because we are quite clear that we chose the right issues on which to fight the election and we are determined to carry them through."

Mr Foot's election campaign has undergone a fundamental change, with the Labour leader placing less emphasis on nuclear disarmament while spending more time on unemployment and the future of the welfare state. (David Felton writes from Coventry).

The nuclear question, which in the first two weeks of his electioneering had taken up about 30 per cent of his speeches, has now been relegated to play only a minor role in the run up to polling day, on the advice of party strategists.

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When a question was put as to how Labour would pay for its £2.5bn to £3bn plans to increase pensions and social security benefits, another spokesman, Mr Brynmor John, said that although it was "not impossible" to be totally precise, we believe we could do it without very significant increases in the basic National Insurance contribution, while going for the higher paid who are getting a disproportionately good deal."

Thatcher takes on the rising Alliance

From Philip Webster, Political Reporter, Edinburgh

The Prime Minister last night went on the attack against the Liberal-SDP Alliance for the first time in her election campaign, swiftly reacting to its improvement in the polls over the weekend.

She coupled her onslaught against the Alliance leaders with broadsides against Mr Denis Healey, Labour's deputy leader, who is taking a more prominent role in his party's campaign. She accused him of a "cruel, callous scare" over his claim that the Conservatives would undermine or dismantle the National Health Service.

Until last night Mrs Thatcher had not even mentioned the Alliance in her campaign speeches and has spoken of Labour as being the "only alternative government."

Her attack last night, centred on the Alliance response to the outcome of the Williamsburg summit, came at the Scottish Conservative rally at Mr David Steel's old school, George Watson's College in Edinburgh.

She emphasized the seven-

nation summit decision to focus on the maintenance of low inflation and the reduction of interest rates and budget deficits. The Labour Party, the Liberals and the SDP (she did not refer to them as the Alliance) criticized that policy and claimed they had a better answer, she said.

"We should stop and ask ourselves whether it is likely that the Labour Party and the Liberals/SDP have got it right and the whole of the industrialized world has got it wrong."

"The last Labour government, in which Mr Healey was Chancellor and the SDP leaders were prominent members, and which latterly the Liberals kept in office, that was the government which had to be rescued by the international community from the folly of the very policies which Labour would now like to try again."

Referring to Mr Healey's press conference on Monday in which he had charged that the Conservatives had planned to dismantle the welfare state, end state education and cease to index-link pensions, Mrs Thatcher said: "I despise that sort of scare campaign, deliberately designed to frighten the sick and the elderly, deliberately and cynically designed by people who know that it is wholly untrue."

Mrs Thatcher said: "I have no more intention of dismantling the health service than I have of dismantling Britain's defences."

The Government public expenditure plans showed that there would be £700m more for the NHS this year and another £800m next year, and another £700m the year after that. "Labour knows these facts, they are there in the book. All budgets for within a sound financial policy. Not a promise but a firm commitment."

But Mr Powell said yesterday that the crucial explanation for the "transparent absurdity" of the deterrent went back only 26 years. He said: "When the United Kingdom wanted to end national service in 1957, it discovered the nuclear deterrent."

"After all the commitments which we had made on the continent since 1945 it would have been embarrassing to give the real reason, namely, that a conscript army in peacetime makes no sense on an island nation which depends for its safety on a balance of military power."

Mr Powell yesterday recalled that a decade later, as the Conservative Opposition spokesman on defence, he had delivered a "refutation of the theory of the nuclear deterrent."

Text of speech, page 4



Giving the Prime Minister the lie: Mr Denis Healey making sure the message came across unmistakably at yesterday's Labour campaign press conference. (Photograph: John Voos.)

Eddery still to choose Derby ride

By John Karter, Racing Editor

Pat Eddery, the four times champion jockey and this season's leading rider, will wake up this morning still not knowing which horse he will ride in today's Derby.

The 31-year-old Irish-born rider, who won the Epsom classic on Grundy in 1975 and on Golden Fleece last year, will choose between Lomond and Salween Leap, both trained by Vincent O'Brien, the Irish trainer, who has won six Derbies.

Overnight rain could see Eddery switch from Lomond, on whom he won the 2,000 Guineas at Newmarket, to the unbeaten Salween Leap. Eddery's refusal will be ridden by Willie Shoemaker, the veteran American jockey.

The soft ground caused the withdrawal yesterday of Goryty, the former favourite, on whom one bookmaker had liabilities of £75,000. Another surprise absentee among nine defectors was the local fancy, Kwait Tower, who was found to be coughing. The firm favourite at 4-1 in the field of 23 is Lester Piggott's mount, Teenoso.

Preview, pages 20-21

200 killed in Uganda refugee massacre

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

Two hundred Ugandans, including many women and children, were killed in an attack on a crowded refugee camp at Kikyusa, 40 miles north of Kampala, two Ugandan newspapers reported yesterday.

The said attack was by an armed gang of guerrillas, believed to be members of the National Resistance Army which has been operating in the same area for more than two years.

There were nearly 10,000 refugees in the Kikyusa camp. They had fled from their homes in the surrounding area after clashes between guerrillas and government troops in 1981 and 1982. Only recently, the Uganda Government announced that the refugees were now able to move back to their home villages, as the area had been cleared of bandits - the Government's term for the guerrillas.

A survivor of the attack, Miss Kato Nkibinge, said more than 100 bodies of victims had been recovered, and more were scattered in the surrounding bush where many of the refugees fled during the attack. Another survivor said the attack lasted several hours and guns, machetes and spears were used indiscriminately.

There has been no comment on the latest report from the National Resistance Army, the guerrilla group led by Mr Yoweri Museveni, a former Defence Minister, but the group has in the past claimed good relations with civilians in the areas it occupies north of Kampala.

A government spokesman in Kampala later said about 40 civilians had died at Kikyusa. Many details were not clear, but it appeared that guerrillas had attacked civilians near the refugee camp.

The next day he was told by interrogators that he had one more chance to talk or he would be handed over to people who would make him. He was driven, handcuffed and hooded, to an area which he concluded was in the bush.

He was forced to lie on the seat of the car. "I felt two little pricks at the top and base of my back... Electric current was passed through my back with increasing strength so my body went into spasms... my whole body jumped around on the seat."

"I decided I could not take that sort of punishment indefinitely... The next day he wrote out an incriminating statement. It was totally false, he said."

Mr Museveni: Ex-minister and guerrilla leader.

Preview, pages 20-21

Turkey's rulers crush new political party

From Rasit Gurdilek, Ankara

Turkey's military rulers yesterday dissolved the conservative Grand Turkey Party and ordered the detention of 14 former politicians, including Mr Suleyman Demirel, the former Prime Minister and Justice Party leader.

The 14, also including Mr Insan Sabri Caglayangil, former Justice Party Foreign Minister, and Mr Deniz Baykal, a former minister, were accused of violating a ban on involvement by politicians in the organization of new parties.

None was immediately taken into custody but all were ordered to present themselves to martial law authorities in the north-western town of Canakkale, on the Dardanelles Strait across the Gallipoli peninsula, within two days.

The ruling National Security Council of President Kenan Evren and commanders of the armed forces indicated in its decree yesterday that it regarded the Grand Turkey Party, founded on May 20, as a reincarnation of the Justice Party.

Andropov to hold talks with Averell Harriman

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Mr Averell Harriman, the veteran American expert on Soviet affairs, is to hold talks with Mr Yuri Andropov, the Soviet leader later this week.

Mr Harriman holds no official position and is not empowered to negotiate on matters of substance. But his visit comes at a time when Soviet-American relations are at a low ebb, and it is thought that Mr Andropov will use the occasion to convey a message to the Reagan Administration.

Mr Harriman was American Ambassador to Moscow during the Second World War. Now 91 but still fit, he is a noted

ILSO THE LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Diary

World Tour 1983:
When members of the Orchestra disembarked at Heathrow yesterday, they had spent some 67 hours in their specially equipped British Airways 707 covering over 31,000 miles. The most delicate and valuable instruments travelled first class in the forward cabin... The tour has been an outstanding success with performances sold out weeks beforehand.

The opening concert in Washington was enthusiastically and warmly received by public and critics alike... "Meneses" playing was simply magnificent, as was the playing of the orchestra and the conducting of Abbado" (*Washington Post*).

In Australia it was noted that "The London Symphony Orchestra under its conductor Claudio Abbado is a truly remarkable instrument combining power and precision with an infectious feeling of spontaneity" (*The Australian*), and "Major orchestras come and go but it is interesting to observe how a visit from the London Symphony Orchestra is always among the most exciting of musical experiences in the concert hall" (*Sydney Morning Herald*).

Previn Returns
We present three concerts under the baton of our Conductor Emeritus Andre Previn this month. On Tuesday 14 June, London audiences will have the opportunity of hearing Antonio Meneses, the young Brazilian cellist whose performances of the Elgar concerto on the tour have elicited so much praise.

Don't Miss...
the return of Rafael Kubelick who will be spending the whole of the next Barbican season (27 June-21 July) working with the Orchestra. Programmes will include two cycles of the Brahms symphonies.

At the Royal Festival Hall:
Sunday 12 June 7.30
BEETHOVEN
Piano Concerto No. 4
MAHLER
Symphony No. 4
Emanuel Ax, Piano
Anne Howells, Mezzo Soprano
Andre Previn, Conductor
£8.00 £7.00 £5.80 £4.60 £3.50 £2.40
Sponsored by Rank Xerox

Tuesday 14 June 8.00
DVOŘAK
Cello Concerto
MAHLER
Symphony No. 4
Antonio Meneses, Cello
Anne Howells, Mezzo Soprano
Andre Previn, Conductor
£8.00 £7.00 £5.80 £4.60 £3.50 £2.40
Sponsored by Wilkinson Sword Group

Monday 20 June 8.00
HAYDN
Symphony No. 87
BRITTEN
Spring Symphony
Sheila Armstrong, Soprano
Anne Howells, Mezzo Soprano
Suzann Burrows, Tenor
London Symphony Chorus
Andre Previn, Conductor
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Sixty arrested in blockade of US nuclear bomber base

By Nicholas Timmins

Sixty people were arrested on the first day of a four-day blockade of the United States Air Force base at Upper Heyford, Oxfordshire, yesterday.

About 500 people from the South and South-east joined the sit-down protest outside the gates of the Nato base, which houses about 70 F-111 nuclear bombers.

Thames Valley police and at least 200 from the Ministry of Defence, ensured that the base continued working, although the protest caused traffic jams and some disruption.

The F-111s continued flying throughout the day and work continued on an extension to the base to house F-111s, aircraft carrying radar-jamming equipment intended to prolong the life of the F-111s. The peace camp at the base, which organized the blockade, claims the new aircraft will turn the F-111s into a "first strike" force.

The arrests, all for obstruction, came mainly in two phases, the first at about 7.30 a.m. when the bulk of the US servicemen arrived for work, and the remainder in mid-afternoon as they left.

Police repeatedly dragged demonstrators away to clear the main gate of the base and the arrests came when the demonstrators returned time and time again.

The peace camp organizers claimed that the day had been "a complete success". The blockade was symbolic and the aim was "to make people think and respond in a rational way to the threat of nuclear war, they said. We have refused to cooperate with the preparations being made at this base for nuclear war."

Mr Wyn Jones, assistant chief constable for Thames Valley, said the day had been a success from the police point of view. "We achieved what we set out to do, to allow those with lawful and legitimate business on the base to go about it and to leave at the end of the day."

The arrests had been necessary, he said, because of the obstruction to the public road through the middle of the camp, between the operational side of the base and the residential quarters, with their baseball grounds, housing and PX supermarket.

The same approach would be followed, he said, today when demonstrators are expected from the North-west and Ireland. "Nobody was arrested without several warnings that if they repeated their action, they would be arrested."

The demonstration was condemned by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, who challenged the Labour Party's leaders to join him "in condemning this attempt to frustrate the defence of the Western world."

He said he was deeply concerned that "supporters of CND are now trying to disrupt a major Nato front-line base which is a key to the defence of the Western world and this country."

Despite the number of arrests, the day was largely good-humoured. Two police officers received bruised ankles, and one woman police officer needed stitches after she fell, but the protesters kept their policy of non-violence, most going limp when they were dragged away by the police.

For much of the day, as the nuclear bombers roared overhead, the demonstrators at most gates simply sat or slept, decorating the fences with banners, watching entertainers and musicians, although at the construction gates, police had repeatedly to move demonstrators to allow vehicles in and out.

Eight workers picketing the site entrance of a half built torpedo research establishment at Watlington, Hampshire, brought work almost to a stop yesterday by turning away lorry loads of materials.

The men, dismissed by the contractors, Balfour Beatty, on Friday, claimed they had been promised work until September. Balfour Beatty described it as a "minor unofficial dispute" started because the company had been complying with union requirements.

NUM leader in closure clash

The National Union of Mineworkers yesterday accused the National Coal Board of using bribery to try to avoid a national battle over the future of Cardowan colliery, near Glasgow.

The union said the board had gone behind its back to offer voluntary redundancy payments. Mr Mick McGahey, the union's Scottish president, gave a warning that the men who had been offered terms - those aged 50 and over - were not open to what he called bribery.

But a board spokesman in Edinburgh denied that any approach had been made to miners and claimed that the older men at colliery had asked for information on voluntary retirement and transfers.

The board announced its intention to close the pit earlier this month, claiming that Cardowan had lost £5m last year and would lose £10m this year. The closure will lead to the loss of 1,090 jobs.

Yesterday leading members of the National Union of Mineworkers and the Labour Party in Scotland pledged their support to miners fighting the closure.

Mr John Smith, the Opposition spokesman on energy, and eleven other Labour candidates joined Mr McGahey and delegates from every NUM Scottish branch at a rally at Cardowan.

Mr Smith, Labour candidate for Monklands, East, told the miners: "If a Labour government is elected, and I believe it will be, I give this pledge - I will take immediate action to halt the closure of Cardowan."

"And just to make sure, I will write a short, sharp note to Mr Ian MacGregor saying: 'Dear Sir, your services are no longer required.' With a bit of luck we shall catch him between British Steel and the NCB and we'll probably be able to get rid of him from both."

Mr Smith said Labour took the threat to close Cardowan seriously enough to include it in the manifesto. A Labour government would begin a reinvestment programme throughout the British coalfield and would add to Britain's coal-fired power stations, he said.

Mr McGahey told the miners the issue was now a priority for the NUM's National Executive. He said the announcement to close Cardowan meant that no Scottish pit was safe.

Some of the 400 canoeists, aged 12 to 19, who yesterday completed a 100-mile test down the River Severn organized by the National Association of Boys' Clubs. The event began near Shrewsbury on Saturday and ended at Wainloads Hill, near Gloucester. (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).



Some of the 400 canoeists, aged 12 to 19, who yesterday completed a 100-mile test down the River Severn organized by the National Association of Boys' Clubs. The event began near Shrewsbury on Saturday and ended at Wainloads Hill, near Gloucester. (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).

One finger stopped a robber

A Flying Squad detective received a bravery award yesterday for catching a robber by pointing a finger at him as if it was a gun.

Det. Constable Robin Mitchell, aged 41, from Essex, crouched low, arms outstretched, as if holding a pistol and shouted: "Freeze. Stop. Armed police."

The man stopped, held up his hands and begged: "Don't shoot." Bow Street magistrates in London were told yesterday.

The man was later heard boasting to his accomplices about the "great big gun" the officer had threatened him with. Constable Mitchell, watched by his wife Janet, a former policewoman, and their daughter Kim, aged 14, was presented with a certificate and a £50 cheque.

His superior, Det. Inspector Roy Clark, told the court a Flying Squad team lay in wait at a dairy in Palmers Green, London.

When the gang arrived the police rammed their cars and Constable Mitchell chased one of them on foot.

Mr Clark said: "It turned out that the man had dumped his gun when he started to run away. But Constable Mitchell was not to know that."

In January eight men were jailed for conspiring to rob. Constable Mitchell said yesterday: "I just did what I did on impulse. It was the only thing I could think of in the situation."



Constable Mitchell showing how he used his finger as a make believe gun.

Prisoners granted right to prosecute their warders

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The Prison Department is proposing to lift a ban on private prosecutions in the criminal courts by serving prisoners.

Mr David Evans, general secretary of the Prison Officers' Association (POA) said yesterday that the change in policy and the risk of false and malicious prosecutions would undermine the authority of prison officers and add to the difficulties of running jails.

The number of civil actions by prisoners was increasing, Mr Evans said.

The department's change of policy is being forced on it by a judgment that it had no authority to stop a letter from a prisoner to a court. Lord Wilberforce said in a House of Lords ruling in March, last year, that there was nothing in the Prison Act, 1952, that conferred power to make regulations which would deny, or interfere with, the basic right to unmolested access to a court.

Although magistrates and justices' clerks seek to ensure a summons in properly laid and that innocent people are not plagued by malicious prosecutions, the functions of a trial cannot be unsupervised. Magistrates acknowledge that there can be no absolute safeguard against a prosecution turning out to be false and malicious.

The department, which is having consultations with staff associations about the change, has told the POA that the

Government will consider carefully and sympathetically any request for the Treasury solicitor to advise on an accused officer's defence. The association also has a legal aid scheme for officers.

A few prisoners have already tried to apply for the issue of summonses, so far without success.

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Wife was stabbed 50 times

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

A man who murdered his wife by stabbing her more than 50 times was sentenced to life imprisonment at Glasgow High Court yesterday.

James Hamilton, aged 36, of Roselle Avenue, Drumchapel, Glasgow, had never said what caused him to lose control and attack his wife Jane, aged 33. Psychiatrists believed he was sane and fit to plead.

Mr Kenneth Cameron, QC, for the prosecution, said, Hamilton admitted a charge of murder.

On the night of the killing last March Mrs Hamilton ran screaming from her home chased by her husband. She hammered on neighbours' doors pleading for help as Hamilton struck her repeatedly with a knife.

Finally she got into a downstairs flat but her husband forced the door, ran after her and continued to stab her. "She fell to the floor and when the screaming stopped she was dead," Mr Cameron said.

When the police saw Hamilton standing over his wife's body in the house he told them "I have nothing to say. It's my wife. You see her, she's dead. Anyway, what's the point?"

Mr Cameron said that a post-mortem examination showed Mrs Hamilton had been subjected to a furious attack. "She had more than 50 stab wounds and many of the wounds by themselves would have proved fatal," he said.

He told the court that violence flared suddenly when Mrs Hamilton was dragged from one bedroom of her home to another by her husband. She ran to a neighbour's flat across the landing, but her husband followed, grabbed her by the hair and pulled her back to their home.

Shortly afterwards she ran from neighbour to neighbour trying to escape and several times tried to wrest the knife from him as she was stabbed repeatedly.

Eventually she got into a ground-floor flat but her husband forced the door, ran after her and killed her.

The Metropolitan Police and British Rail hope to avoid trouble in the lead-up to tonight's home international between Scotland and England by banning alcohol from Wembley Stadium and five special trains.

The Metropolitan Police have drafted in extra officers from surrounding forces, and all licensed bars at Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen and Dundee stations have been closed since Monday night.

Trains going North after the match will be without licensed buffets until tomorrow night.

London bus and Underground staff, who have in the past suffered services because of attacks by Scottish fans, are expected to work normally.

There was trouble at Grimsby and Immingham docks yesterday after employers and unions had agreed a formula for ending a five-day strike over payment for loading banded fertilizer, for which dockers had demanded the same rate as for sugar.

After agreement had been reached on an improved offer for the fertilizer men, they again walked off the ship involved and work stopped throughout the two docks after a short resumption.

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Wife was stabbed 50 times

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

A man who murdered his wife by stabbing her more than 50 times was sentenced to life imprisonment at Glasgow High Court yesterday.

James Hamilton, aged 36, of Roselle Avenue, Drumchapel, Glasgow, had never said what caused him to lose control and attack his wife Jane, aged 33. Psychiatrists believed he was sane and fit to plead.

Mr Kenneth Cameron, QC, for the prosecution, said, Hamilton admitted a charge of murder.

On the night of the killing last March Mrs Hamilton ran screaming from her home chased by her husband. She hammered on neighbours' doors pleading for help as Hamilton struck her repeatedly with a knife.

Finally she got into a downstairs flat but her husband forced the door, ran after her and continued to stab her. "She fell to the floor and when the screaming stopped she was dead," Mr Cameron said.

When the police saw Hamilton standing over his wife's body in the house he told them "I have nothing to say. It's my wife. You see her, she's dead. Anyway, what's the point?"

Mr Cameron said that a post-mortem examination showed Mrs Hamilton had been subjected to a furious attack. "She had more than 50 stab wounds and many of the wounds by themselves would have proved fatal," he said.

He told the court that violence flared suddenly when Mrs Hamilton was dragged from one bedroom of her home to another by her husband. She ran to a neighbour's flat across the landing, but her husband followed, grabbed her by the hair and pulled her back to their home.

Shortly afterwards she ran from neighbour to neighbour trying to escape and several times tried to wrest the knife from him as she was stabbed repeatedly.

Eventually she got into a ground-floor flat but her husband forced the door, ran after her and killed her.

The Metropolitan Police and British Rail hope to avoid trouble in the lead-up to tonight's home international between Scotland and England by banning alcohol from Wembley Stadium and five special trains.

The Metropolitan Police have drafted in extra officers from surrounding forces, and all licensed bars at Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen and Dundee stations have been closed since Monday night.

Trains going North after the match will be without licensed buffets until tomorrow night.

London bus and Underground staff, who have in the past suffered services because of attacks by Scottish fans, are expected to work normally.

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Science report Drill can 'hear' its way to oil

By Bill Johnston
Electronics Correspondent

A method of detecting soundwaves produced by underground drilling has been developed by scientists in the department of physics at Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh.

The device, designed by a team led by Professor Philip Harper, is expected to have an immediate effect on the oil industry. Patent protection has been secured in the United Kingdom and overseas by the British Technology Group.

The unit will be useful in borehole logging - a method which enables oil explorers to determine precisely where a drill is positioned below ground.

Methods now used are basically similar, in that microphones positioned in holes adjacent to the one in which the drill is boring. But the accuracy of the new method, the Edinburgh researchers believe, is much greater.

The device consists of a metal hemisphere, like a large inverted wine glass. The hemisphere is immersed in an electrically-insulating fluid contained in a cylinder and is able to detect the vibrations made by the drill through the mechanical strain on the rim of the hemispherical bell.

According to the researchers, "The Heriot-Watt approach uses the pressure variations associated with sound waves to excite vibrations in a ring - for practical convenience, the ring edge of a hemisphere suspended from its apex."

The resulting mathematical analysis is complex. The detectors, which are electronic, are positioned on the edge of the hemisphere and the signals which they generate are fed by a cable to a microprocessor on the surface. This microprocessor analyses the signals by comparing the results detected by the sensors on the bell with a preset datum.

The researchers liken the effect on the bell to the distortion of the edge of a wine glass. The result of using the sensors and the microprocessor together is "that the modes of vibration are fixed in relation to the direction of the detected sound waves, sufficiently closely to allow its bearing to be determined to an accuracy of better than 1 degree."

This angle, which accurately outlines the position of the drilling bit, is then displayed in digital form at the surface to allow the drilling engineers to alter direction.

The tests have been conducted in a tank by the Edinburgh researchers, who are satisfied that the system will work in more hostile environments despite its sensitivity. The scientists say: "The modes of vibration are monitored by small, light semiconductor strain gauges mounted around the edge of the hemisphere, which is typically about 100mm in diameter and 1mm thick."

The design will now be subjected to more rigorous testing by the scientists. The device would need to operate with the containing canister immersed in water or drilling mud at extremes of temperature and pressure.

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Irish forum to advertise for ideas

Newspaper advertisements are to be used on both sides of the border in an attempt to secure ideas for debate at the Irish Forum, which met formally for the first time in Dublin on Monday.

Leaders of the forum set up in Dublin's latest attempt to tackle the Northern Ireland crises are particularly keen on hearing from political representatives to take part in the discussions.

One of the central criticisms of the forum has been the absence from the pending talks of Protestant politicians from the north, with membership restricted to the three main Dublin-based parties and Northern Ireland's Social Democratic and Labour Party, which reflects the views of the province's Catholics.

The Rev Ian Paisley last night attacked the forum. He said unionists would never accept any enticement offered to woo them into "the priest state of the Irish Republic."

There was no doubt, he said Belfast, that the architects of the forum had a united Ireland as their goal. "Our answer will always be no. This is not the answer of bigoted, blinded, misled Ulstermen."

The forum will meet again in private in Dublin Castle on June 23.

There can be no hope for the World Conservation Strategy if industry does not curb its use of raw materials and its pollution of earth and air. In the last of three articles Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent, examines proposals for a more conservation-conscious British industry which can create jobs.

An immense glasshouse stands near the Drax power station in North Yorkshire. It has little in common with the cramped amateur greenhouse and its attendant watering can. Workers at Drax walk along

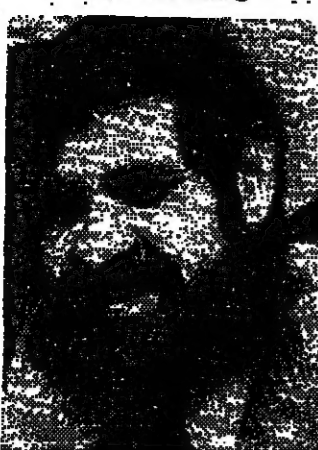
Asian businessmen move from corner shops into commercial empires

By David Young

Asian businessmen in Britain have moved away from corner-shop trading and are expanding rapidly into other sectors of commercial life, the Institute of Directors believes.

Already British financial and industrial empires controlled by Asians have a combined annual turnover of £2,000m.

They are soon likely to make their mark in metals, chemicals and textiles, especially where businesses can be picked up cheaply from the official Receiver, according to the institute's journal, *The Director*.



Mr I. K. Sethia: Chairman of holding company.

Mr Narinder Saroop, one of the two new Asian members of the institute's council, says that a number of big businesses owned, managed and headed by Asians have become established in Britain.

Mr Saroop is a director of Capital Plant International, the Sethia group. Devi Grays Insurance and an adviser to the

Clarkson. Puckle insurance group. He is a Conservative councillor in Kensington and stood as a Conservative candidate at Greenwich in 1979.

The Director reports that the Asian business community encounters organized or deep-rooted prejudice. Mr Saroop says: "The degree of racial prejudice is more than can be identified, but less than people imagine or fear."

The other new council member is Mr Indra Kumar Sethia, who has lived in Britain since he was two years old and is chairman of the House of Sethia, a holding company with interests in commodity trading, shipping, insurance, travel and manufacturing. A chartered accountant aged 25, he has brought his company turnover up to more than £100m a year.

His company is presently looking into paper manufacturing and is actively looking for quoted companies in the manufacturing sector.

Mr R. K. Bagri is the new director of the London Metal Exchange. He opened a subsidiary for an Indian metal trading house in London 25 years ago and 10 years ago started his own company Metallist which now has a £55 annual turnover. He is also actively looking for manufacturing investment in Britain.

Other Asian businessmen in Britain demonstrate the diversity of their entrepreneurial flair with substantial investment in hotels, commodity trading and vehicle parts. The Gomba group operating in these areas has a turnover of £40m and the Dundee marmalade butter-scotch industry was recently saved from the liquidator by a Ugandan Asian business group.

Indian music in schools

Leicester, which has about 50,000 Asian children in its schools, is to become the first local authority to set up a project for the development of Indian classical music in colleges and schools (Arthur Osman writes).

Leicester has one of the most concentrated Asian populations in Britain and, in Loughborough, has some primary schools with 95 per cent Asian children and some secondary schools with more

than 50 per cent.

Mr Peter Fletcher, the county's principal music adviser, said yesterday: "There is considerable enthusiasm for the project within the Indian community. It is inevitable the work will start in schools with heavy proportions of Indian pupils."

Mr Andrew Fairbairn, the county's director of education, will seek approval for the scheme on Friday and it will start in the autumn term.

Petition for Europe on Chapman death

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Mr Edward Chapman has lodged a petition with the European Parliament over the murder of his daughter Ann, a BBC journalist, in Greece in 1971.

The petition, which offers Mr Chapman the last chance in his fight to establish the truth about the murder, comes after a rejection in April by the Greek Supreme Court of an appeal for a retrial by Nikos Moundis, who is serving life for Miss Chapman's death.

"This is really the last resort," Mr Chapman, aged 72, said. "I hope by petitioning the European Parliament to get them behind me, to put pressure on the Greeks. Only that way will they acknowledge a wrong has been done and we will get to the bottom of my daughter's death."

Mr Chapman's petition is lodged with the support of Mr Richard Cottrell, European Member of Parliament for Bristol, himself a journalist. "Mr Chapman has suffered a great injustice, there is no doubt of that," he said. "The matter can never be satisfactorily cleared up until it is explained who killed his daughter; a pardon for Moundis will not do."

Head teachers' leaders join anti-caning lobby

From Richard Garner, Harrogate

Leaders of the largest head teachers' organization said yesterday that they would support the abolition of corporal punishment.

Mr David Hart, general secretary of the National Association of Head Teachers, which has 22,500 members, said: "There must be other solutions. We cannot be the only country in Europe which holds out against abolition."

Mr Hart was speaking on the eve of the association's annual conference, which opens in Harrogate today. It will debate school discipline this afternoon.

Mr Derek Best, chairman of the association's professional and legal committees, said: "We foresee more local authorities abolishing corporal punishment and we see the government, if not this government than some future one, moving towards this. We as the council of the

NAHT would be in favour of abolition, but only where the schools are ready for it."

Mr Best, headmaster of The Vyners school, Ickenham, North London, added: "Many of our members disapprove of it and do not want to use it, although we have a number of members who still see it as an important deterrent."

The paper - which delegates will be asked to approve this afternoon calls for an increasing emphasis to be put upon children who do well in school and warns head teachers: "When considering sanctions, it is useful to have a fairly long and varied list on the grounds that it is not sensible to reach the ultimate sanction too soon."

The National Union of Teachers was previously the only teachers' organization to support abolition.

Scouts hurt as car hits patrol

Martin Quigley, aged 12, of Nether Court Avenue, Finchley, north London, was seriously ill in hospital last night after a car had driven into a group of Scouts who had become lost on a night patrol near St Albans, Hertfordshire.

Mr Christopher Pratt, their leader, walking in front, used a torch to warn oncoming vehicles but a white Ford saloon, travelling fast alone, crossed Green Lane, crashed into the pack before speeding off.

Sean Seery, aged 12, of Brent Way, Finchley, went home after treatment. Hertfordshire police said: "We believe the car may have some damage on the nearside."

Knifing charge remand

Christopher Allen aged 29, an unemployed decorator from King's Cross, London, was remanded in custody for a week at Clerkenwell magistrates' court yesterday after being charged with three offences including three of attempted murder and three of possessing knives as offensive weapons.

Mr Allen who refused legal representation, is accused of attempting to murder Mr Alfredo Albano, at Great Portland Street on March 17. Mrs Phyllis Walden at Bloomsbury Square, on May 15, and Mrs Gloria Innis at Oxford Circus on May 22.

Murder remand

Ronald Waldron, 37, of Compton Way, Anfield, Liverpool, was remanded in custody for a further week at Liverpool Magistrates' Court yesterday, accused of murdering his nephew, Andrew Waldron, aged five, of the attempted murder of the boy's mother, Rosemary Waldron, aged 32, and aggravated burglary.

Airman named

Two American crewmen killed on Sunday when their T34C Beechcraft training aircraft crashed at RAF Mildenhall's annual air show in Suffolk, were named yesterday as Robert Buttgenbach aged 59, from Kansas, and David B Miller, aged 55, from Virginia.

House price jump forecast

House prices are likely to rise by 10 per cent this year, with an even larger increase for London properties, Savills, the estate agents, said yesterday.

"The extraordinary return of confidence which started last autumn has continued unabated ever since", a spokesman said, it reflected a gradual return of industrial confidence.

Savills said: "The vast majority of houses that failed to sell in 1982 rapidly found buyers in the early part of 1983. So far this year agents are reporting that they have up to a third fewer houses to offer, and they are especially short of good period houses."

"Unfortunately, vendors do not yet seem to have got the message of the improved

market, and many are still holding back from offering their properties, contributing further to this temporary artificial shortage."

Prices at the bottom and top end of the market are expected to rise faster than those in the middle. House prices in London have also risen by 9 per cent in the first quarter of 1983, and in many cases there have been even larger increases.

"Two flats in Onslow Square which would have been lucky to achieve £125,000 and £185,000 last year sold readily at £155,000 and £210,000, respectively, earlier this year", Savills said.

"We predict rises into double figures in London, and the message throughout the British market seems to be one



Lady Harewood at her Chippendale table, set for a business lunch in the state dining room at Harewood House.

First sitting for stately luncheons

The doors of one of Britain's stately homes are to be opened a little wider to the paying commoner. The halls of Harewood House, near Leeds, will soon be echoing to the unaccustomed sounds of the corporate business lunch, (David Nicholson-Lord writes).

In a further attempt to finance the upkeep of their ancestral eighteenth-century home, Lord and Lady Harewood are to make available their state

dining room, library and gallery to the company conference market. Several international firms have expressed interest.

The emphasis will be strictly upmarket. For a basic £22.50 a head, and a minimum "facility" fee of £500, the young executive will be able to dine off Chippendale furniture, under Adam ceilings and surrounded by Sévres porcelain. Brandy and coffee,

naturally, will be taken in the library. Open house will stop at the bedrooms. Those contemplating a prolonged stay will be able to find good accommodation down the road in Harrogate, a spokesman for the Harewoods said yesterday.

Lady Harewood, the former Australian violinist Patricia Tuckwell, who is the earl's second wife, said they did not mind sharing their home

Daughter of peer dies in riding accident

By Craig Seton

The Hon Melinda Jackson, aged 29, the daughter of Lord and Lady Allerton, has died in a riding accident only a few months after she took over the running of a Devon home for disabled young people, where she had been a resident for most of her life.

Miss Jackson was thrown from her chestnut pony when it bolted for no apparent reason while she was out riding on Monday evening in Bayview Road, Northam, Bideford, close to the Broomhayes Convalescent Home.

Miss Jackson was apparently wearing a hard riding hat, but

there is doubt as to whether it was fastened or fell off when the accident happened. Police have appealed for witnesses.

Miss Jackson was under 4ft tall, led a full and active life, playing a leading role in the running of Broomhayes, a private home founded 37 years ago for the physically disabled.

One member of the staff said Miss Jackson, nicknamed Muff, was "very much loved."

Lord and Lady Allerton, whose home is at Loddington Hall in Leicestershire, were on holiday in Scotland when they heard of their daughter's death.

Coroner is puzzled by dog in cot

Mrs Theresa Tutty told the Oxford coroner yesterday that she had found Chantelle, her daughter, aged seven months, dead in her cot with the family's Labrador pup at her feet.

She took the baby from the covers and went into the street, screaming: "She is dead, the dog did it."

Hairs from the dog, which the family had owned for only five days, were found around the girl's neck, Mrs Tutty said.

But Dr Jean Keeling, a pathologist, told Mr Nicholas Gardiner, the Coroner: "I am not convinced the puppy had anything to do with this. It would be impossible to rule out a cot death."

She said the cause of death was brain swelling after cardiac arrest. She felt Chantelle would have been strong enough to move the dog if she had wanted to.

Mrs Tutty told Mr Gardiner she tucked her baby into the carry cot at their home in Rippington Drive, Oxford, and left her for an hour one morning in April. When she returned with another of her children to the room her daughter said: "Look, the dog is touching the baby."

Mrs Tutty continued: "I saw the dog laid in the carry cot at her feet. I ran over and got him out. Then I noticed Chantelle was yellow and not breathing." The baby was taken to hospital but died a week later.

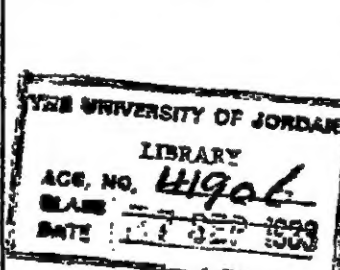
The coroner said: "I find this a very difficult case in which to reach any definite conclusion." He recorded a verdict that Chantelle died a sudden death from natural causes.

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Powell derides nuclear 'last resort'

Mr Enoch Powell, the Official Ulster Unionist candidate for Down South, yesterday intervened in the national election campaign with his own analysis of nuclear deterrence. These are some extracts from his speech at Downpatrick, County Down.

The debate about nuclear weapons is not a debate about peace; the misuse of that word "peace" in this context is not confined to such groups as peace campaigners. The misconception that underlies it is encouraged by official apologists for nuclear weapons when they assert that 40 years of peace in Europe is owed to the availability of nuclear arms.

War can not be banished from human life by either the invention or the disinvention of the particular weapons, whether they are bows and arrows or thermonuclear warheads. War is implicit in the human condition: like other evils incident to "our proud and angry dust", it is from eternity and shall not fail.

The true case against the nuclear weapon is the nightmare unreality and criminal levity of the position upon which its acquisition and multiplication are advocated and defended. I found it unforgivable that the old Parliament was dissolved without the House of Commons having debated Britain's nuclear strategy.

I am reassured to recall that as long as March 6, 1967, when Conservative Opposition spokesmen on defence, I put on record - it is there in Hansard - a refutation of the theory of the nuclear deterrent which no one then or since has seriously attempted to meet.

In one of her most recent utterances on this subject in the hear garden of Prime Minister's Question Time, Mrs Thatcher

asserted that Britain's nuclear arm is our defence "of last resort". So it is fair to inquire what might be the circumstances of that "last resort", what is the meaning behind the expression, and how the Prime Minister understands it.

Suppose that the Soviet Union, which seems always to be assumed to be the enemy in question, proved so victorious in a war of aggression in Europe as to stand upon the verge of invading these islands - in the position, in other words, in which Germany found itself in the summer of 1940. Surely nobody can dispute that would be for Britain a situation of extreme peril and that a case for our "defence of last resort" would arise if the Russian high command unleashed the equivalent of Hitler's Operation Sealion.

The extinction of our race

Suppose further, because this is necessary to the alleged case for our nuclear weapon as the defence of last resort, that, as in 1940, the United States was standing aloof from the contest but that, in contrast with 1940, Britain and the Warsaw Pact respectively possessed the nuclear weaponry which they do today. Such must surely be the sort of scene in which the Prime Minister is asserting that Britain would be saved by possession of her present nuclear armament.

I can only say: "One must be mad to think it".

Nobody disputes, I believe, that our nuclear weaponry is negligible in comparison with that of Russia: if we could destroy 16 Russian cities she could destroy practically every vestige of life on these islands several times over. For the use of the weapon would therefore be equivalent to more than suicide: it would be genocide - the extinction of our race - in the literal and precise meaning of that much abused expression.



Mr Enoch Powell: "The nuclear question is too important to be left to the politicians".

Would anybody in their senses contemplate that this ought to be our choice or would be our choice?

It may be objected that the aggressor would not have pushed his aggression so far if he thought that it might, however improbably, cost him the existence of 16 of his cities.

Let us suppose that he contents himself with advancing no nearer to the Channel than 100 miles away and makes no move thereafter to threaten imminent invasion of these islands. Would that be all right? Would that be not a case of last resort?

Apparently so; for we are assured that the continental

nations repose such confidence in the nuclear deterrent - in this case, in the nuclear deterrent possessed by the United States - that they are satisfied with a level of non-nuclear armament and forces manifestly inadequate to impose more than brief delay upon an assault from the East.

The theory of nuclear deterrence states that, should Warsaw Pact forces score substantial advances this side of the Iron Curtain, the United States would initiate the suicidal duel of strategic nuclear exchanges with the Soviet Union.

One can only greet this idea with an even more emphatic "One must be mad to think of it". That a nation starting ultimate military defeat in the face would choose self-extinction is unbelievable enough; but that the United States, separated from Europe by the Atlantic Ocean, would regard the loss of the first pawn in the long game as necessitating hasty action is not describable by the ordinary resources of language.

When such transparent absurdity as the theory of nuclear deterrence is professed and earnestly proclaimed by governments around the world, the phenomenon calls for explanation. I dare say that part of the reason lies in the obstinacy with which governments and politicians go on repeating absurdities when once they have committed themselves to them.

Enormous vested interests

I daresay, too, that in America and possibly elsewhere, enormous economic and financial interests are vested in the continuation and elaboration of nuclear armaments.

I believe, however, that the crucial explanation lies in another direction: the nuclear hypothesis provides governments with an excuse for not doing what they have no intention of doing anyway, but for reasons which they find inconvenient to specify.

I will not believe that it is wise or safe or right for the doctrine of the nuclear deterrent to be taken on trust without serious debate or examination on the pretext that those who dare to discuss or examine it must be evilly or unpatriotically disposed.

There are things too important to be left to the experts. There are things too important to be left to the politicians. The nuclear question is one of them. The people at large ought to be enabled to take it in hand, and this election ought to be their opportunity.

Labour fight to keep foothold in rural Wales

From Tim Jones Cardiff

An examination of voting trends in Wales over the past decade provides the answer to why Mr Michael Foot chose to make his first main speech of the general election campaign in Carmarthen, a constituency where the main threat to Labour comes not from the Conservatives but from Plaid Cymru.

No doubt the nationalists were flattered by the acknowledgement that they could gain the one per cent swing required to recapture the seat from Labour but the real reason for Mr Foot's presence which packed out the hall to overflowing was based on broader tactical reasons.

For if the party fails to hold Carmarthen then it could be in a position which seemed a few years ago to be inconceivable of not holding a single seat in rural Wales.

Wales like Scotland provides the backbone of any Labour administration in parliament and therefore the loss of a single seat in the principality will be regarded with dismay within the offices of the Transport and General Workers' Union in Cardiff where the party is based.

Undoubtedly the party is at a disadvantage in the rural areas because of its commitment to pull out of the Common Market, particularly at a time when farm incomes are increasing.

What bewilders and dismay the Labour Party in Wales is the fact that in spite of an unemployment level which now exceeds the forecasts of pessimists and the process of dramatic deindustrialisation suffered by the principality under the present Government the Conservatives seem to be gaining ground.

At the last election, when there were effectively 35 Welsh seats because the one held by the Speaker was not contested, the distribution of votes showed that the Socialists gained 47 per cent, the Conservatives 32 per cent, the Liberals 18 per cent and Plaid Cymru 3 per cent.

Schools pledge

Mrs Margaret Thatcher said yesterday that the Conservatives believed access to State education should be a fundamental right, and wanted to "improve standards, in that service". Her pledge came in a reply published by the National Union of Teachers, which had asked all main parties about their attitudes to education.

At union conferences this year, Shadow ministers have left the rank and file in no doubt that getting the unemployed back to work will be given priority over increased wages for those still in a job. Like the Conservatives, but from a different direction, Labour therefore acknowledges that the bargaining power of the unions is a critical factor in economic policy.

Union leaders and politicians alike have been at pains to argue that this is not an imposed incomes policy, à la Callaghan. "We will not return to the old policies of Government-imposed wage restraint," the manifesto claims. But it does say that the assessment "will cover the distribution of income between profits and earnings from employment, rent, social benefits and other incomes".

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Tomorrow: Rating reform

'Impartial' broadcasting BBC chief defends election coverage

By David Hewson

Most combatants in the election campaign would agree that the focus of the vote-gathering circus of all the political parties has shifted from newspapers to television.

This is something of a back-handed compliment for broadcasters since they are keenly aware that it is the immediacy and effectiveness of the medium which attracts politicians; rather than the superiority of its coverage.

In a campaign where personalities appear more important than policies, television becomes the natural testing ground for a candidate's mettle. The more the parties come to see the skilled use of the medium as an important step on the path to power, the more broadcasters are under pressure to ensure that output is "impartial", a quality as mutable as it is desirable.

The BBC's broadcasts are affected during elections by the Representation of the People Act. This ensures, for instance, that candidates are broadly barred from broadcasting about constituency issues during the campaign. Each also has a veto on broadcast interviews which do not include all the candidates in the same electoral area.

Mr Alan Protheroe, the Assistant Director General, happily acknowledges that there may be times when the corporation bends the law. Some fringe candidates, while holding a legal right to veto panel discussions, disappear immediately after their nomination. In such circumstances, the corporation is likely to make some attempt to contact them for their consent for the broadcast but still proceed if the person cannot be found.

The private guidance note issued to BBC producers includes advice on maintaining an unbiased output.

On the question of giving candidates equal treatment, it

Mr Protheroe: Relationship with politicians should not be cosy

observes: "This is not legally required. In practice, however, you should preserve approximate parity at elections between the main parties. Fringe candidates cannot necessarily expect parity."

"Candidates' speeches and news about candidates in any election may be reported up to midnight before polling day if they have genuine news value."

"Although it is not a legal requirement, it is BBC policy that in national bulletins, reporting the general election as a whole, all the main parties must be reflected fairly over the election period but not necessarily with equality in any one bulletin."

Of more immediate interest to the corporation are complaints from politicians. Mr Protheroe says that practically all of those structures, there is a very real risk of our unwittingly being manipulated.

It would be very odd if one of them didn't. If we ever got to a point where politicians or anybody else so structured their lives, their policies and their politics to television and radio and if we ever became dependent on those structures, there is a very real risk of our unwittingly being manipulated.

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Jobless reflections through the looking-glass

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The only thing upon which all the major parties agree in this election is that unemployment is the number one issue. Thereafter, they disagree violently about what to do about it. In her introduction to the Conservative manifesto, the Prime Minister admits: "The universal problem of our time, and the most intractable, is unemployment." But she rejects government overspending and "bogus social contracts with the unions".

The only way to a lasting reduction in unemployment is to make the right products at the right prices, supported by good services. Mrs Margaret Thatcher insists. That was the doctrine she took to Williamsburg and that will be the theme increasingly hammered home in the final few days of the campaign.

The manifesto's eight-page section on jobs, prices and the unions contains only one and a half pages dedicated solely to unemployment. These paragraphs lay the blame for longer queue times firmly at the door of the world recession and past overmanning and industrial inefficiency in Britain.

Ministers take some comfort from the rapid shift of jobs from the old industries to the new, concentrated on services and the new technologies, but lament: "Tragically, trade unions have often obstructed these changes. All too often this has delayed and reduced the

new and better-paid jobs which could replace those that have been lost."

The Government congratulates itself on "an impressive record in helping the unemployed, who through no fault of their own, are paying the price of these past errors". More than £2,000 million has been committed this year to training and special measures for the jobless.

Conservative leaders see the problem of unemployment from the other side of the looking-glass to Labour. Their emphasis is on measures to reform the trade unions and to "remove barriers to jobs" by making the labour market more flexible and efficient.

They promise to minimize the legal obligations that discourage new jobs, and to ensure that wage councils do not reduce job opportunities "by forcing workers to charge unrealistic pay rates or employers to offer them".

Beyond these pledges, job seekers must turn to Conservative policies on free enterprise to find further encouragement that a second-term Thatcher administration will reduce dole queues. Lower taxes, more help for small businesses, continuing support for firms in regions hard hit by industrial change and "Freeports" are among the measures promised to "make Britain great again".

Conservative ministers taking this message to the electorate have stressed that it is a

THE ISSUES UNEMPLOYMENT

- The dole queue when Mrs Thatcher took office: 1,218,900
- The dole queue when the election was called: 3,169,879
- At the end of March, 1983, some 657,000 people were on government employment or training schemes. The net effect of these measures is to keep 365,000 off the unemployment register.
- The TUC insists that the "real job gap" the number of people looking for work for whom there is no job, is 4,300,000
- Labour and the Alliance claim that unemployment is costing the country £17,000,000,000 a year in jobless benefit, lost taxation and other social costs

*Calculated on government's new system of counting the level of unemployment, which is confined to those claiming benefits.

permissive strategy, designed to promote a climate in which business can grow and provide jobs rather than an interventionist strategy to "buy" jobs through increased public spending.

By contrast, the Labour Party promises that within days of taking office, it will initiate an emergency programme of action costing £11,000 million: "our

priority will be to create jobs" the manifesto insists.

Mr Michael Foot and his Shadow Cabinet colleagues argue: "The present hideous level of unemployment is not an accidental result of the policies of this government. The Tories have cut public investment and services, and increased taxes, taking spending power out of the economy and destroying jobs in both the public and private sectors alike."

The fundamental political divide between the two main parties is nowhere clearer than at this point in Labour's manifesto, where the Opposition proclaim unequivocally: "Spending money creates jobs".

But it is freely admitted that this Keynesian analysis is not an instant solution. The Labour Party says its emergency action will be followed up by a programme for a full five-year term of office. Its central aim is to reduce unemployment to below one million in that period.

To achieve this target, five years of economic growth directed by socialist policies would be required. That, of course, means borrowing.

"Like any other expanding industrial enterprise, we shall borrow to finance our programme of investment," the manifesto says. The money will go into the public services, into a massive spurt in public constructive activity, into basic industries such as coal, steel and

shipbuilding and into the creation of new, science-based industries.

The trade unions will be involved in all this activity through a five-year national plan giving them and their members an unprecedented say in the running of the economy and industry. The other side of this coin, however, is an implicit understanding that the unions will restrain their wage negotiator and will agree on the scope for pay rises in a "national economic assessment" worked out with a Foot administration.

Union leaders and politicians alike have been at pains to argue that this is not an imposed incomes policy, à la Callaghan. "We will not return to the old policies of Government-imposed wage restraint," the manifesto claims. But it does say that the assessment "will cover the distribution of income between profits and earnings from employment, rent, social benefits and other incomes".

ELECTION JUNE 83 NHS and private sector • SDP raises sights • Belgrano call • Bewildered Halifax

Partnership with private sector would help NHS, circular claims

By Our Political Editor

The discussion document on cooperation between the National Health Service and the private health sector, which was published yesterday officially by the Labour Party, then officially by the Government, to show it had nothing to hide, gives valuable guidance about the ministerial thinking behind the Conservative manifesto promise to "promote closer partnership between the state and the private sector".

Whether the aged daylight helps Labour or the Conservatives, the election is well served by such misstatements. Labour's summary of the ideas put to regional authorities by the Department of Health says they "clearly way for a massive shift of resources from the NHS to private companies". The Conservatives' manifesto pledge, Labour says, means that the NHS is to be forced to hire from commercial hospitals beds to cope with waiting lists, specialized services, care for the old, who will go to private nursing homes at public expense.

The private sector has nothing from which the NHS can benefit, but an itself benefit from training and specialized facilities, such as pathology and

radiology, so private companies (Labour says) are to be enabled to asset-strip the NHS. The NHS must pay full price to the private sector, which will be allowed to pillage NHS resources.

The department's circular is less vividly phrased. It says that although the private sector is small there are disproportionate advantages to the NHS in a partnership. Development of private facilities increase total health care provision and helps bridge the gap between demand and supply.

The department's suggestions for "constructive cooperation" include use of private sector beds "where it is more economic to use spare private capacity than to develop a new facility; and contracting with private nursing homes for the care of elderly patients to free acute NHS beds.

The circular points out that a health authority may make equipment and supplies available to the private sector "on such terms as it considers appropriate" and says that coordinated purchasing could mean a lowering of the prices charged to the NHS for contracted services. This is given by Labour as an example

of the pillaging of NHS resources.

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, said yesterday the Labour had ignored the fact that health service patients had been using the independent sector, under Labour and Conservative governments, since the health service was inaugurated. It was clear from the document, he said, that health authorities only used the independent sector when it could contribute to the care of NHS patients and to the needs of their areas.

Mrs Thatcher said on ITN's *News at Ten* last night that it was not inevitable that the Conservatives would run down the NHS if they were going to help private medicine.

There were already between three and four million people subscribing to private medical insurance, including some pool schemes, operated by trade unions, she said.

The Prime Minister added that one of the problems highlighted by the Morrison report on financing the National Health Service was that you could spend practically the whole national income on the service.



A faint breeze fills Summerskill's sails

Labour supporters in Halifax are bewildered rather than dismayed by the poor showing of their party in the opinion polls. "Everyone of us realizes that if Labour is to form the next government then Halifax is exactly the sort of seat that we must hold", Mr Tom Lawler, the election agent said.

"But what we read in the polls and the newspapers and what we see on the telly are all very different from the story we are finding on the doorstep. We are doing quite well."

Now in the Beaufort scale of election propaganda "quite well" could rate as little more than a damning faint breeze.

But Mr Lawler is not a man who goes in for extravagant claims. The local party decided that it would first tackle the least likely prospects among the nine branch areas that cover the Halifax constituency, leaving the areas of certainty that will require no more than a gentle reminder until last.

Mr Ray Elmore, secretary of the local party, was another of the bewildered. "Take this latest canvas here," he waved a sheet

of paper. Sowerby Bridge, a new area added on to Halifax in the boundary changes. There are 533 positive Labour votes there. 164 Conservatives, 74 Liberals and 166 doubtfuls. "On any reckoning that is good news for us, even if every doubtful turned into a Tory. We have not been disheartened by our canvasses - only by what we have read in the newspapers."

The bookmakers were wavering about the outcome in Halifax after Corral's had put the Conservatives as the 1-4 favourite, with Dr Shirley Summerskill, the MP for Halifax for 19 years, trailing at 3-1. Ladbrokes cheered up everyone at Labour headquarters by restoring her as a 1-2 favourite, with the Tories next at 6-4.

In the local elections, the Labour Party held all it could expect to hold in the Halifax parliamentary constituency, with the exception of one hoped-for gain that did not materialize. There were a few seats outside the area where the party canvasses raised what proved to be false hopes, but there were no signs of a disastrous shift in Labour fortunes on a scale the opinion polls are suggesting.

means nothing - and remarks about Mr Wall but what Foot said was that he had been selected through a democratic system for Bradford North and we had to accept that. He also pointed out that having been selected he would have to toe the line like everyone else."

There is a majority of 1,234 to defend, and although the boundary changes have brought Sowerby Bridge, a good Labour area, into Halifax they have also included a substantial patch of middle-class housing at Shelf, near the Bradford boundary.

They may argue over the committee room teapots about the rights and wrongs of the media's coverage of the election and the worth of the opinion polls but it is this cuckoo which the boundary commissioners have placed in the Halifax nest that causes them actual worry.



Joining SDP: Mr Griffiths (left) and Lord Raglan.



Lord Raglan to join SDP

Lord Raglan announced yesterday that he has resigned the Labour whip in the House of Lords and will join the Social Democratic Party.

Lord Raglan, who chaired the Lords' European Committee on Agriculture and Consumer Affairs, said: "Having read the Labour Party manifesto, it was confirmed to me that the party was now committed to a policy of a kind to which I am very much opposed."

He said he was unable to defend any kind of unilateralism or withdrawal from the Common Market, and felt that by remaining in the party, he was tacitly supporting those policies.

Lord Raglan, former chairman of the Cwmbran New Town Development Corporation, added: "I am also distressed at other policies in the manifesto which, however well intentioned they may seem, actually emanate from a lack of realism and of understanding. These are policies which have been adopted over several years, despite strong opposition within the party."

Mr Edward Griffiths, a former Labour MP, joined the Social Democrats yesterday. He was ousted from his safe Sheffield Brightside seat in 1974 by Miss Joan Maynard, a left winger.

Thatcher disowns Tory's alleged NF sympathies

By Our Political Staff

Mrs Margaret Thatcher yesterday disowned comments reportedly made by one of her Tory candidates, Mr Keith Harvey Proctor, former MP for Basildon and now candidate for Billericay.

Mr Proctor, well-known for his right-wing views and a former assistant director of the Monday Club, was recently praised in *Bulldog*, the National Front magazine. Commenting on this, he is reported as saying: "I don't find it embarrassing that *Bulldog* has backed me."

At the Conservative party's London campaign press conference in London, Mrs Thatcher was asked about this. She said: "We find the policies of the National Front totally and utterly repugnant. They have nothing in common with us and we do not wish to have their support in any way. We would rather do without it."

In a statement issued yesterday Mr Proctor said: "In answer to questions from my local evening paper at the start of the campaign, I said, 'When you are in the public eye all sorts of weird groups on the right, left and centre comment on what I say'. I did not use the words 'I don't find it embarrassing that *Bulldog* has backed me' and my agent, who listened to the exchange, confirms this."

"I do not welcome support from the National Front or any other political party. I am against compulsory repatriation."

Mr Proctor accused the *Daily Mirror*, in which his right-wing views were reported yesterday, of conducting a smear campaign against the Conservative Party.

Two unions to curtail conferences

By Paul Rostledge

Labour Editor

Two trade unions are curtailing their annual policy-making conferences next week to release nearly 1,500 rank and file activists in a last ditch attempt to win more votes for Labour.

Leaders of the General, Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union and the Post Office Engineering Workers' Union have decided to cut short their seaside debates at Scarborough and Blackpool respectively as the unions go on the political offensive against Mrs Thatcher.

In the case of the 132,000-member POEU, the executive decision is subject to ratification by about 800 delegates, but union leaders expect that it will be carried "so that members can assist the Labour Party in the concluding stages of the campaign."

But GMBATU, traditionally Labour's most loyal trade union supporter, is certain to fold up its tent after only a day and a half, much of which will be taken up by moves to secure the return of a Foot administration.

The union's executive council has tabled a motion for approval by more than 600 delegates declaring that "the overriding imperative for the Labour movement is to secure the early return of a Labour government". To that end, the GMBATU Congress will call on all trade unionists and all members of the Labour Party to act in unity, and divisions and factionalism, and concentrate on the effect and persuasion and organization required to return a Labour government. Both unions run the risk of substantial financial penalties after cancelling large proportions of their hotel bookings at the two resorts.

"Obviously, this is going to cost us money," said one union official. "There must be some kind of penalty."

But GMBATU and POEU leaders clearly believe that the sacrifice is worth it to put many hundreds of rank and file activists back into the constituencies in the last few days of the general election battle.



Testing the state of the market: Mr Edward du Cann joined Miss Janet Fookes, Conservative candidate for Plymouth, Drake, on a shopping-centre walkabout yesterday.

Labour to seek public inquiry on Belgrano

From Barrie Clement, Bradford

In an attempt to undermine the lingering "Falklands factor" in Mrs Thatcher's electoral support, the Labour Party will today call for a public inquiry into the sinking of the Argentine cruiser *Belgrano*.

Mr Neil Kinnock, who was in Bradford yesterday, says that there is a "rational suspicion" over incidents leading to sinking by the British submarine *Conqueror*, the cruiser, even though it was apparently heading away from the Falkland zone around the Falkland islands.

"When the *Conqueror* received the change of orders from 'follow and observe' to 'permission to attack', the possibility of a negotiated peace settlement between representatives of Peru and the United States, still existed," Mr Kinnock told *The Times* yesterday.

"It was the duty of the Government to be absolutely certain that the possibility of a negotiated settlement had been exhausted before any significant attack was mounted," he said.

The Government should be willing to release the relevant details of these critical events. Otherwise, the reasonable opinion will exist that the 30-year secrecy rule on government papers is being used to obscure an accurate judgment of the situation."

First round to the other Thatcher

Mr Colin Handman, a former law student, yesterday won the first round of his legal battle for the right to stand against the Prime Minister in her Finchley constituency.

The bearded Mr Handman, aged 26, who has changed his name to Margaret Thatcher by deed poll, was granted leave by a High Court judge in London to challenge a decision of the returning officer barring his name from the ballot papers on the ground that he was not a genuine candidate.

His case is to be heard on Friday. He is seeking an order requiring the returning officer to include his name and particulars on the statement of nominated candidates and on the ballot papers. He arrived wearing a frilly blouse and a pleated skirt over his trousers, but removed the skirt before entering Mr Justice McCowan's chambers for the private hearing.

Ecology choice

The Liberal/SDP Alliance is a strong favourite in a poll of leading environmental workers by the British Association of Nature Conservationists. The sample of 136 produced a 55 per cent vote for the Alliance, 33 per cent for Labour and 11 per cent for the Conservatives.

Disruption vow

Three Social Democratic and Labour Party candidates yesterday endorsed their leaders' pledge to force the Northern Ireland issue to the centre of British politics by carrying out a campaign of disruption in the House of Commons such as sit-ins, if they are elected.

Labour's pledges

Labour yesterday launched their "New hope for the West Midlands" with pledges to boost investment in BL and other major industries and to create thousands of jobs in construction. Their 17-page document pointed to six jobs being lost in the West Midlands every hour.

Rail protest

Scottish Nationalist candidates yesterday launched a day of action at railway stations throughout Scotland, urging travellers to send in prepared letters objecting to railway cuts suggested in the Serpell report, which they claimed could mean no railways north of Edinburgh and Glasgow.

Royalist vote

The Queen would beat Margaret Thatcher if she were allowed to stand in the general election, according to a magazine survey published yesterday. *Women's Own* said 42 per cent of readers said they would vote for the Queen and 34 per cent for the Prime Minister.

SDP out to win 5m more votes

By Our Political Correspondent

Claiming that the tide of the election campaign had turned in favour of the Liberal/Social Democratic Alliance, Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, said yesterday that the two parties were now going all-out to win over the votes of another five million people - "our constituency for victory", he called them.

He was ebullient and more confident than reporters have seen him so far in this campaign at the Alliance campaign press conference in London, cheered by the latest poll taken for TV, an programme showing a 4 per cent increase in support.

Mr Steel said the Alliance leaders had last week received reports from the constituencies which showed "a definite movement towards us" and the polls had now confirmed that publicly.

Now the Alliance's chance of winning power depended on attracting a further five million. First, there were those who were presently Labour supporters but who had nothing in common with left-wing militancy.

He fully understood their sense of loyalty, but he asked them the question: did they believe that the present Labour Party could stop Mrs Thatcher winning a landslide majority? The only hope of stopping that was now the Alliance.

There were also those Conservative supporters who Mr Steel called "Conservative humanitarians" or "Tories with a conscience". They certainly did not want a Labour government, but neither did they want the kind of Tory government which they knew they would get if Mrs Thatcher won a runaway victory.

Those Conservatives now knew there was not the slightest chance of a Labour government. Therefore they were free to vote for the Alliance without any fear that their vote would let Labour in.

The Alliance would also appeal to those who had not yet made up their minds or who had decided not to vote.

"In the past three days, it seems likely that well over one million people have decided to vote for the Alliance," Mr Steel said. The evidence for that was a matter of mathematics, based on the poll figures.

Asked if the two parties could form a government if those five million votes were forthcoming, he said: "I just do not know for certain. A great deal depends on tactical voting."

At a later meeting in Birmingham he continued his aggressive attacks on Mrs Thatcher's economic policies. She was, he said, "hooked on her own drug-depression." She believed in the hectoring, bedside manner, the pain-inducing pill, the amputation of the healthy limb.

Geoffrey Smith



COMMENT

It is curious how much of the election debate is now focusing on the possible size of a Conservative majority. Presumably to correct any false impression created by Mr Pym's earlier indiscretion, in which he expressed his distaste for a landslide. Mrs Thatcher has taken every opportunity to emphasize that she would like as large a majority as possible.

The other parties have responded by raising the spectre of a second Thatcher government in which, in Mr Steel's words, she would be released "not only from the normal controls of our parliamentary democracy, but from the conscience of her own party". Indeed, the danger of a Tory landslide has now become the centrepiece of Alliance strategy. Mr Steel continues to say, for public consumption, that "it is our task not to just overhaul the Labour Party, but to see if we can catch Mrs Thatcher in 'time'. But everybody knows that that is nonsense.

Persuading the less committed

What he is really trying to do is to persuade the less committed Conservative supporters that they could vote for the Alliance, in order to put a brake on Mrs Thatcher in the next Parliament, without jeopardizing her chances of staying in office. At the same time he is hoping to convey to Labour supporters that all that now matters is to provide an effective opposition in the next House of Commons - and that therefore they would be wise in a number of seats to vote tactically for the Alliance.

This is causing some concern to Conservative Central Office, not because the party strategists are really expecting a landslide of seats - their calculations are more restrained than might be supposed from a quick glance at the national polls - but because they fear that tactical voting for the Alliance might get out of control. In a secret ballot it is impossible for the electorate to provide just the degree of correction that they want to a general trend. So the Conservative nightmare is that an attempt by numerous voters to provide a modest check upon a second Thatcher government could end by denying them an overall majority, or even by putting Labour in.

How much, then, does the size of a government's majority matter? Is it of much consequence, if the Conservatives are returned to office, whether they have a landslide or not? It is true that as a general rule governments operate more effectively if they do not have too large a majority. Most administrations benefit from being kept on their toes by a strong opposition party. Moreover, very large parties tend to become unruly; there are so many frustrated ambitions among the backbenchers, who are soon persuaded that the only way for them to attract notice is to rebel. Disgruntled ministers find ready ears among their MPs, so it becomes harder to hold together a united team.

Question of a landslide

On past experience, therefore, one might expect a second Thatcher government to be a rather better one if it does not have an excessive majority. But that is not an absolute rule, and it is not the only consideration. If the Conservatives win a landslide victory, it will be traumatic for Labour. The question will be asked, as it was after their third successive defeat in 1959: can Labour ever win again? A Labour massacre might therefore provide the Alliance with the opportunity for which it has been waiting - if it is still in business.

The principal Alliance objective must now be to remain a serious political force in the next Parliament. Talk of overtaking Mrs Thatcher in this election is moonshine. Talk of holding the balance of power sounds more plausible, but is largely irrelevant to what should be its main purpose. To be in that position, indeed, would be a trap rather than a springboard. The Alliance has to take a longer view because immediate power is beyond its grasp. It needs a Conservative landslide to shatter Labour, and it needs the fear of a Conservative landslide to win tactical votes for itself.

Campaign speeches

Today's main speeches are:

CONSERVATIVE
Lordships: Sir Geoffrey Howe, Lincolnshire 5.30pm; Mr Kenneth Clarke, House of Commons 7.30pm.
LIBERAL
Mr David Steel, Manchester 7.30pm.
LABOUR
Mr Michael Foot, Bristol 7.30pm; Mr Denis Healey, Liverpool 8.15pm; Mr Denis Healey, Liverpool 8.15pm; Mr Denis Healey, Liverpool 8.15pm.

Nominations

Changes to the list of nominations for the general election published in *The Times* last Wednesday include:

Barbours: Mr K. Fitchett is SDP/Alliance candidate. His predecessor Mr J. McLean was also listed.
Belfast West: Mr Gerard Fitt is standing as Socialist, not Independent.
Coventry North East: Mr D. Simmons is SDP/Alliance candidate.
Ealing Southall: Add Mr S. Paul (Independent).
Eastwood: Mrs J. Herriot is SNP candidate.
Finchley: Miss H. M. Anscomb is Independent candidate.

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Heseltine defends key policy

By Barbara Day

BROADCASTING

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, on dual key control with the US of cruise missiles. "If we were to turn around and say to the Americans we really do not trust the word of the American President any more and we want to have a physical dual key, although we have never had it up to now in recent decades, imagine the impact first on the Soviet Union who would say well that is interesting, the British are getting worried about their American allies, and in America the effect would be catastrophic because the Americans would say what sort of trust have we got there?" (BBC, Election Call).

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, on the same subject: "There are arrangements called joint decisions arrangements which have been reaffirmed by every Prime Minister since Mr Ailes's time, but we had to look at them afresh because cruise is something a little different from anything we have had before and we had to consider how they applied to cruise, both on base and off base."

that those joint decision arrangements do apply to cruise, both on base and off base, and Mr Reagan had given an interview before I went indicating well yes, of course, joint decision does imply a veto by the British Prime Minister. I would say it is even deeper than that. A decision never gets made with regard to those unless we both take it." (ITN News at One).

Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoody, Labour's chief spokesman on the health service, said Mrs Thatcher was "not a woman who cares and ministers themselves do not care about the NHS. They regard it as a gross expense. I think that what we have a right to know in this election is the reality behind their health policy and the reality is so seedy and unpleasant that if it got out then the electorate would have a very different view of Conservative Party policies." (BBC Radio 4, *The World at One*).

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Health, on the same subject, said of the Labour Party: "They cannot challenge us on our record. They are, therefore, inventing this allegation that we have secret, quite different plans for when we next take office. But there is no basis for that. Our secret and private plans are exactly the same as our public and produced ones and we will continue to strengthen and develop the NHS." (BBC Radio 4, *The World at One*).

Mr Dennis Healey, deputy leader of the Labour Party, denied he was now taking a more prominent role in the election campaign and said: "The fact is that we have presented ourselves right through as a team. Michael Foot is the leader. I am his loyal deputy. We are sharing all the work together."

On the "Falklands factor" in Conservative popularity, Mrs Thatcher has successfully exploited the sacrifices of our fighting men in the Falklands for her personal party advantage and people forget, for example, that this heroism of the Falklands is lending money to the military dictators in the Argentine so that they can buy weapons, including British weapons, to kill British soldiers with." (LBC Radio, *Election Phone-in Forum*).

Williamsburg aftermath

Reagan sheds cowboy image

From Nicholas Ashford, Williamsburg

The Williamsburg summit meeting will be remembered more as a political than an economic success, the imposing show of solidarity towards the Soviet Union on nuclear issues being of more long-term significance than the mixed bag of economic achievements.

It will also be remembered as the occasion when President Reagan emerged as an international leader of stature, finally managing to shed his cowboy image and show that he is capable of mastering the niceties of diplomacy as well as the complexities of the global economy.

It was President Reagan's personal summit from the start and many feared it might turn out to be a disaster. His performance at previous summit meetings had given rise to concern that he might prove himself to be an ineffective chairman this time, easily out-

manoeuvred by the wily Europeans. Instead, there was general praise for the way he had prepared himself for the meeting, and for his chairmanship at the various sessions.

Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, pronounced the summit an "unqualified success", which is praise indeed coming from a leader who is not usually one of Mr Reagan's most ardent admirers.

Even the French conceded that the US President had proved to be "a very clever player".

In an interview with a group of American and European journalists yesterday, the President said he believed the Geneva negotiations would not get down to brass tacks until the Russians saw that "we are going forward with the scheduled deployment".

He accused the Soviet Union of abusing the years of East-West détente by building up "the greatest military power in the world." However, in a conciliatory gesture, he said that the United States did not want a trade war with the Soviet Union.

The President's outstanding achievement was to persuade the other seven participants to approve a statement on arms control which gave renewed support for the development of American missiles in Western Europe at the end of this year.

Although the proposal to make such a declaration came from Mrs Thatcher, the President had to push hard to ensure its adoption. At one stage he argued that there would be "grinning in the Kremlin" if the summit did not emphasize NATO's willingness to deploy the missile.

His success in persuading the

French and the Japanese to back such statement was seen as particularly significant. Although Mr Reagan was not as successful in getting his own way during the economic discussion, he managed to win agreement on a final declaration which, if not extremely a ringing "message of hope to the world", nevertheless expressed the summit's confident determination to promote recovery and reduce unemployment.

He also succeeded in deflecting some of the criticism directed at high US budget deficits and interest rates, although he had to acknowledge the need for monetary and budget policies that would lower interest rates.

President Reagan was not alone in feeling satisfied with the overall outcome of the summit. All the other leaders have gone home with more credits than debits in their accounting books.

For Mrs Thatcher, not only was her presence at a successful international summit an important public relations boost for her election campaign, but she also had the pleasure of hearing British economic policies singled out for praise.

The statement on security will have strengthened her hand in the debate over nuclear missiles in Britain.

The Japanese succeeded in softening the bitter criticism of their trade policies which had marked previous summits.

Leading article, page 13

Business News, page 17

A farm near Moree, 400 miles from Sydney, hit by floods which, after years of drought, have inundated parts of the Australian states of New South Wales and Queensland.

About 100 people have been evacuated from their homes in the north-west of New South Wales as flood waters from the rain, which has been falling in parts of Queensland for more than a month, sweep south, Tony Duboudin writes.

More people will have to leave their homes when the floods are expected to peak again in two weeks. The second peak could mean some homes will be isolated for up to two months. An emergency service spokesman said more stock was expected to die as animals trapped on high ground ran out of food.

Estimates put the direct losses at \$A256m (about £150m), with an added loss of

\$A440m. Farm authorities in Queensland estimate that the final sheep loss could be 400,000.

"The final cattle loss is probably 10,000 and that could be higher. There has been a severe loss of topsoil and substantially soil erosion", Mr Michael Ahern, the state Minister for Primary Industry, said on Monday.

The heaviness of the rain can

be judged by one town in Queensland, St George, about 250 miles from Brisbane, which received 15 inches in the two weeks ending last Friday. Flood waters at moving into New South Wales, which has been experiencing conditions similar to those in Queensland. Sheep are dying in their thousands because they cannot stand under the weight of up to six gallons of water soaking their fleeces.

Australians flee homes in the great flood

Denmark's standing in Nato on the line

From Christopher Follett, Copenhagen

The Danish Parliament goes on summer recess this week in unprecedented disarray over defence policy, after a series of humiliating defeats inflicted on the Conservative-led minority Government by the Social Democratic opposition. Doubt has been cast on Denmark's credibility as a viable member of Nato.

Last week the Folketing (Parliament) passed a controversial opposition motion calling on the Government to press Nato, against its will, to extend the December deadline for US-Soviet negotiations on intermediate-range nuclear force reductions, as well as a total freeze on nuclear strategic arms while talks continue in Geneva.

The resolution also urged the Government to demand that the British and French independent nuclear arsenals be considered as part of Nato's overall nuclear defences in the arms limitation talks with the Russians. The Government, much to its embarrassment, has to comply with the resolution.

"Denmark risks being regarded as a second-class Nato member," Mr Poul Schluter, the

Conservative Prime Minister, said after the debate. "Thirty-four years of Danish political consensus on defence has been shattered."

There has been broad cross-party agreement on defence since the country joined Nato with Norway in 1949, on condition that no nuclear weapons were sited in their territories in peacetime. But since going into opposition last year after eight years in power, the Social Democrats, still the biggest party in Danish politics and basically pro-Nato, have moved increasingly to the left on foreign policy.

Recent parliamentary votes inspired by the opposition have withdrawn Denmark unilaterally from participation in EEC trade sanctions against the Soviet Union over Poland, as well as freezing Denmark's 75m kroner (£5.6m) contribution to the deployment of US Pershing and cruise missiles in five other West European countries at the end of this year, should the Geneva talks fail. The deployment was agreed by all Nato members, including Denmark, in 1979.

Galtieri's honour put on trial

From Andrew Thompson, Buenos Aires

General Galtieri, the former Argentine President, is to be sanctioned by a military tribunal for a serious lack of honour, according to military sources.

The general, who was released at the end of last week after completing a 45-day prison sentence imposed by General Cristóbal Nicolaides, the present army commander, had been called before an honour tribunal, formed at the request of General Mario Menéndez, the Argentine Governor of the Falkland Islands, during the invasion last year, and three other senior generals. These officers held that General Galtieri had acted dishonourably by criticizing them in a public interview.

The honour tribunal, presided over by retired General Eleodoro Sancho Latoré, has not made its ruling public. Nevertheless, the military sources say that the verdict, that General Galtieri is guilty of a serious lack of honour, is virtually a foregone conclusion.

He was charged under disciplinary procedures contained in decree 1180/83, which was published in the official bulletin on May 24, after his arrest, had been ordered. This says that honour tribunals can pass three types of sentence: a sanction for a light lack of honour, a sanction for a serious lack of honour, and disqualification for a most serious lack of honour.

If the tribunal's intermediate sentence against the general is confirmed, under another clause of the decree, the army commander, has the right either to harden or to soften the ruling. The accused also has the right to appeal within 48 hours. The decree also establishes that any officer sanctioned by an honour tribunal cannot be pardoned until 10 years after the ruling. Other military sources, meanwhile, say that the inter-forces commission investigating the conduct of the South Atlantic war, is gradually winding up its work.

The junta will also decide whether the commissions report will be made public.

Euro-poll moved to next June

Brussels - The next direct elections for the European Parliament are to be held in Britain on June 14, 1984 and not on May 17, as had originally been suggested. The change was forced by Parliament, which objected to the May dates put forward by the Council of Ministers earlier this year.

US bases deal

Manila (Reuters) - The Philippines will receive \$900m (£550m) in grants and military sales credits under a revised agreement covering US bases in the country. Government officials declined to say how much the Philippines had originally sought, but Manila newspapers reported it had been asking for up to \$1,500m in economic and military aid.

30 years late

Islamabad (AP) - Shujaat Din, accused of slitting his nine-year-old sister's throat in 1953, has been acquitted of the murder charge after spending 30 years in jail. Granting him his freedom, the district sessions court said no evidence could be heard against him as the witnesses had either died or disappeared.

Hiroshima gift

Rome (Reuters) - The Pope yesterday received a religious picture painted by a victim of the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima. It was presented by a 10-man delegation from Hiroshima headed by Mr Takeshi Araki, the mayor.

Sanctions off

Canberra (Reuters) - Australia yesterday formally lifted sanctions imposed against the Soviet Union in January, 1980, after Soviet troops moved into Afghanistan.

Sludge deluge

Reno, Nevada (Reuters) - Melting snow a 15ft wall of sludge through a packed holiday resort, killing at least one person and destroying seven homes. About some 5,000 holidaymakers were evacuated.

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Israel keeps its Bekaa fores on special alert

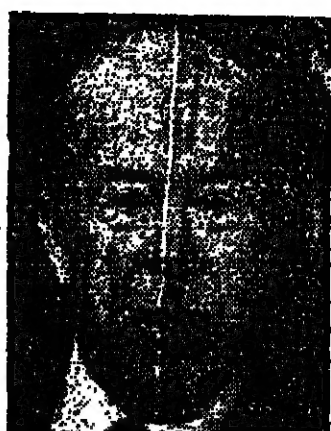
From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem

Israel has moved its forces in Lebanon, Bekaa Valley and on the Golan Heights on to a special alert instigated by Thursday despite the recent easing of military tension in Syria.

One of Israel's sources has predicted that the cautionary steps taken by the Israel Defence Forces, approved retrospectively by the Cabinet, are likely to run in effect until the future agreement with Lebanon is clear.

Officials claim that a strong Israeli military presence is necessary to deter Syria and to limit the chances of a new Middle East. They argue that it is doubtful that President Assad of Syria would have heeded recent Israeli warnings if they had not been matched by the military ones.

The Beirut Government remains deeply sceptical about Syria's long-term intentions despite a general acknowledgment by many that it would be logical for Syria to start a



Mr Shultz: Kept informed of Israel's moves

new conflict at present. "The Middle East is not a place where logic plays a strong role", one official commented.

Israeli military sources have given warning since the end of Syria's manoeuvres at the weekend that it would be foolish to assume that the crisis has thus passed. They prefer to describe events as only one crisis in a period of tension

which could extend throughout the summer.

Israel's stand vis-a-vis the Soviet-backed moves of the Syrian Army is being closely coordinated with the US. It is expected to be the main topic on the agenda when Dr Yehuda Ben-Meir, the Deputy Foreign Minister, meets Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, in Washington this week.

Although the drop in tension in the Bekaa has been welcomed by the Israeli authorities, they are determined not to drop their guard. The possibility of a preemptive strike against Syria has already been discussed in the event of Israel deciding at any given time that war has become inevitable.

The Israelis have also made clear that they will not tolerate a war of attrition with Syria, although there has been no indication yet of where the red line will be drawn. Summing up Israel's attitude in the aftermath of the Syrian manoeuvres, a military source said: "The chances of war have diminished, not disappeared".

Attacks on West Bank confound Israelis

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem

Military statistics covering the occupied West Bank for the year ended on March 31 have confounded confident Israeli government hopes that last summer's invasion of Lebanon would calm the situation in the Arab territory conquered in 1967.

Figures for the period - all but two months of which saw Israeli troops inside Lebanon - show that "terrorist" attacks increased by 69 per cent to 110 over the previous 12 month period. There was also a drastic increase of 79 per cent in street disturbances from 2,467 to 4,417.

The figures - contained in a leaked Israeli intelligence document - refer only to acts of Arab violence and take no account of the recent increase of Jewish vigilante attacks against West Bank Palestinians.

Analysing the statistics, Mr Ze'ev Schiff, Israel's leading military commentator, wrote in the Tel Aviv newspaper *Ha'aretz*: "The main conclusion is that terrorist acts and hostile activity in Judea, Samaria and Gaza are entirely unconnected with the terrorists' military structure in southern Lebanon: the evacuation of the PLO headquarters from Beirut has had no calming effect on the residents of the territory."

"The events in Judea, Samaria and Gaza are being sustained by the reality in the area itself. In the same way that the underground organizations of the Jewish community in Palestine did not need to be pushed by the Jewish people in order to rebel during the British mandate, so the Arab residents do not need to be spurred by the Palestinians in exile in the Arab states in order to act against the Israeli regime."

The new figures - one of which showed that during March alone there were 902 separate disturbances in the West Bank - have done considerable damage to the government's arguments in support of the war. Their publication has coincided with a further boost to Israel's anti-war movement, with a new "parents' group" opening a week-long vigil in Tel Aviv and 250 youths of near conscription age signing a document asking not to serve in Lebanon.

As well as indicating a disturbing jump in anti-Israeli activity, the statistics show a toughening in the methods of operation used against the Israelis - including a significant rise in the number of grenades and molotov cocktails thrown at Israeli vehicles. They also paint a detailed picture of the extent of the repressive measures used by Israel in an effort to maintain law and order among the 700,000 Arabs living in the West Bank.

During the year which began in April 1982, a total of 35 Palestinian schools were closed by military order.

Over the same 12-month period the Israelis resorted increasingly to the 24-hour curfew as a method of dealing with the Palestinians. Altogether 66 Palestinian camps and villages in the West Bank were subjected to curfews.

Despite the dramatic upsurge in Palestinian unrest, most of it among the teenage group, only two Israelis were killed in the West Bank during the year, with another 174 injured. In contrast, 11 local Arabs were killed and 90 more injured. "Military this war has so far been cheap", Mr Schiff wrote. "But it is very hard to tell what future trends will be."

Leading article, page 13

Oil washed up

Bahrain (Reuters) - Thick tarry balls from damaged Iranian oil wells have hit the Saudi Arabian coast near Ras Tanura oil terminal. The pollution is threatening desalination plants and marine life.

General strike fear in Greece

From Mario Modiano
Athens

The Greek Government and the trade unions seemed to be on a collision course this week as the risk of Socialist-led strikes appeared to be pushing through Parliament legislation restricting public sector strikes.

The country is being swept by a wave of industrial action involving bank clerks, building workers, hospital doctors, telephone operators and technicians, local government employees, dock workers and airline stewards which has crippled economic activity.

This clearly building up to a confrontation tomorrow when the Socialist majority in Parliament is expected to vote on the party whip and vote for the controversial Bill. More than 100 unions and Labour federations are backing what might develop into a general strike.

As Parliament began debating its draft Bill on Monday night, some 50,000 protesters chanted: "Hands off strikes" massed outside the building but were held back by police. Protest marches have become a daily feature in central Athens and several provincial cities.

Inside Parliament ministers argue that the Bill which "socializes" all state-controlled enterprises and public utilities through worker participation, will initiate a new employer-employee relationship which will make strikes superfluous.

The conservative New Democracy, the main opposition party, and the pro-Soviet Communist Party are accusing the Government of using "socialization" as camouflage to push through article four of the Bill which will make it difficult for the 220,000 Greeks in the public sector to strike.

Under this, a decision to strike must be taken by a majority vote of the union's total membership in a secret ballot. One-tenth of the membership can stop a union from joining a strike by the union's parent federation, until the total membership has endorsed the action by a majority vote.

The General Confederation of Greek Workers (GSEE), the Greek equivalent of the TUC, which has been taken over by court-ordered pro-Government trade unionists, has endorsed the Bill after asking for certain modifications. But Mr Orestis Hadziliadis, the Eurocommunist President, resigned in protest and was followed by another nine councillors who made up the Communist majority in the GSEE.

The main danger having the Socialist Government now is that it will lose the tolerance of the Communist Party which controls the militant unions.

Syria threatens US with bloodshed

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

As the threat of a military confrontation between Syria and Israel temporarily recedes, the rhetoric of the Damascus regime of President Assad is still growing apace.

Yesterday, it was the turn once more of the Americans to bear the brunt of Syria's wrath as the government-controlled newspaper *Al-Baath* gave warning that American blood might be spilt if a war broke out between Syria and Israel.

Syrian state radio also broadcast the newspaper's leading article which announced: "If the United States wants to make Arab blood spill in a war which it prepares for with Israel, this does not mean that American blood will not be spilt as well - all this in order to quench President Reagan's thirst for blood."

The Syrians have long regarded the American Marine contingent of the multinational peacekeeping force in Beirut as part of a conspiracy to assist Israel in launching an attack on the Syrian Army in the Bekaa Valley, but yesterday's editorial is being taken seriously by the American units in the Lebanese capital.

While publicly declaring their peaceful intentions, a marine spokesman claimed rather unnecessarily that his men were not planning any "wake up act". American commanders in Lebanon are convinced that there may shortly be another attack on their troops in Beirut. Just why they suspect this is not clear, but the Lebanese Deuxieme Bureau is believed to have told American officers that pro-Iranian groups

in the city are still anxious to strike the United States after the destruction of the Embassy in last April's bombing.

Robert Dillon, the American Ambassador, the Deputy Chief of Mission, and the political section of the American Embassy now work from offices in the British Embassy on the Beirut seafloor, a yellow-painted, rectangular building where the Union Jack flutters inconspicuously above groups of watchful American Marines in full combat fatigues.

The British diplomatic staff are well aware how vulnerable this makes their own mission in Lebanon, and high iron fencing has been erected along the front of the building to prevent traffic passing close to the entrance.

Some of the Lebanese Army guards, however, have recently been removed, and it is still possible to park a car within 150 yards of the British Embassy.

Meanwhile, behind the Syrian lines in Lebanon, the Palestine Liberation Organization continues to fragment. Mr Yasser Arafat, its chairman, has set up a three-man committee to resolve the differences between the PLO leadership and the growing number of dissidents within the movement who, encouraged by Syria, oppose Mr Arafat's comparatively moderate political approach to the Palestinian question.

The PLO has usually resorted to the committee formula when faced with internal disputes.



Irish-Danish links: President Hillery of Ireland is greeted by Queen Margrethe of Denmark at Copenhagen airport at the beginning of his official visit.

Grenada leader in Washington to improve links

From Mohsin Ali
Washington

Mr Maurice Bishop, Prime Minister of Grenada, arrived here yesterday seeking to improve relations with the Reagan Administration, which has expressed concern about the Caribbean island coming under "Castroite control".

Mr Bishop is on a week-long visit to the United States also to boost his nation's tourist industry.

Mr Bishop's Government, which took power in a 1979 coup, has strongly denied US allegations that an airfield being built with Cuban and Soviet financial aid could be used for refuelling aircraft taking arms to the left-wing guerrillas in Central America.

The Prime Minister has asked for high-level meetings with the Reagan administration, but so far these have not been arranged.

President Reagan, during a television address in March, showed an aerial photograph of the Grenadan airfield, and said "Soviet-Cuban militarisation of Grenada, in short, can only be seen as power projection into the region."

Contadora talks end in failure

From John Carlin, Mexico City

"Nicaragua wants war. Honduras wants peace. Señor Edgardo Paz Barmujá, the Honduran Foreign Minister, made it clear with this terse declaration in Panama City on Monday night that the three-day Contadora Group meeting had ended in failure."

The chief objective of the meeting, which brought together nine Latin American foreign ministers and was organized by the Contadora Group - Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama - was to bridge the dangerous widening communication gap between Honduras and Nicaragua.

But the three days of talks in the Panamanian capital served only to put into clearer relief the two countries' differences, bringing closer, if anything, the likelihood of full-scale war breaking out between them.

Many Central American analysts believe such a war would spread outward and engulf every country in the region, effectively rendering national boundaries obsolete.

Señor Miguel d'Escoto, the Nicaraguan Foreign Minister, urged Señor Paz Barmujá to meet him face to face "to discuss a way to ease the

continually rising tensions which threaten".

"The Honduran posture is regrettable", Señor d'Escoto added. "It is evident that neither we nor the Contadora Group can force Honduras to take part in bilateral dialogue."

Honduras backs the United States, its ally and chief financial backer, on the means of negotiating for peace in Central America. The US insists that peace talks in the region must be multilateral, with all Central American countries taking part. This rationale is founded on the conviction that all the problems in the region have one common root, namely East-West conflict.

The Contadora peace initiative has received vigorous support from countries and organizations all over the world, including the United Nations; but so far it has been unable to assert its independently Latin American approach to peace in Central America.

A statement issued by the Contadora Group at the end of the Panama meeting on Monday night said the nine nations which took part would set up a technical committee on June 14

designed to explore "more advisable procedures" to deal with Central American problems.

● PANAMA CITY: Señor Paz Barmujá said yesterday that his Government had not yet authorized a United States plan to train Salvadorean soldiers in his country, Reuters reports.

He told reporters at the foreign ministers' meeting in Panama that Honduran military authorities were still negotiating. United States State and Defence Department officials announced on Friday that an American training camp would be set up as early as next month to train 2,400 Salvadorean soldiers fighting left-wing guerrillas in El Salvador.

● SANTO DOMINGO: Señor Felipe González, Spain's Socialist Prime Minister, began a Latin American tour by calling on all foreign advisers to leave the strife-torn nations of Central America.

The United States ran the risk of losing its credibility as a leader of Western nations by continuing to portray the trouble in Central America as an East-West struggle instead of a result of social inequalities, he said on Monday night.

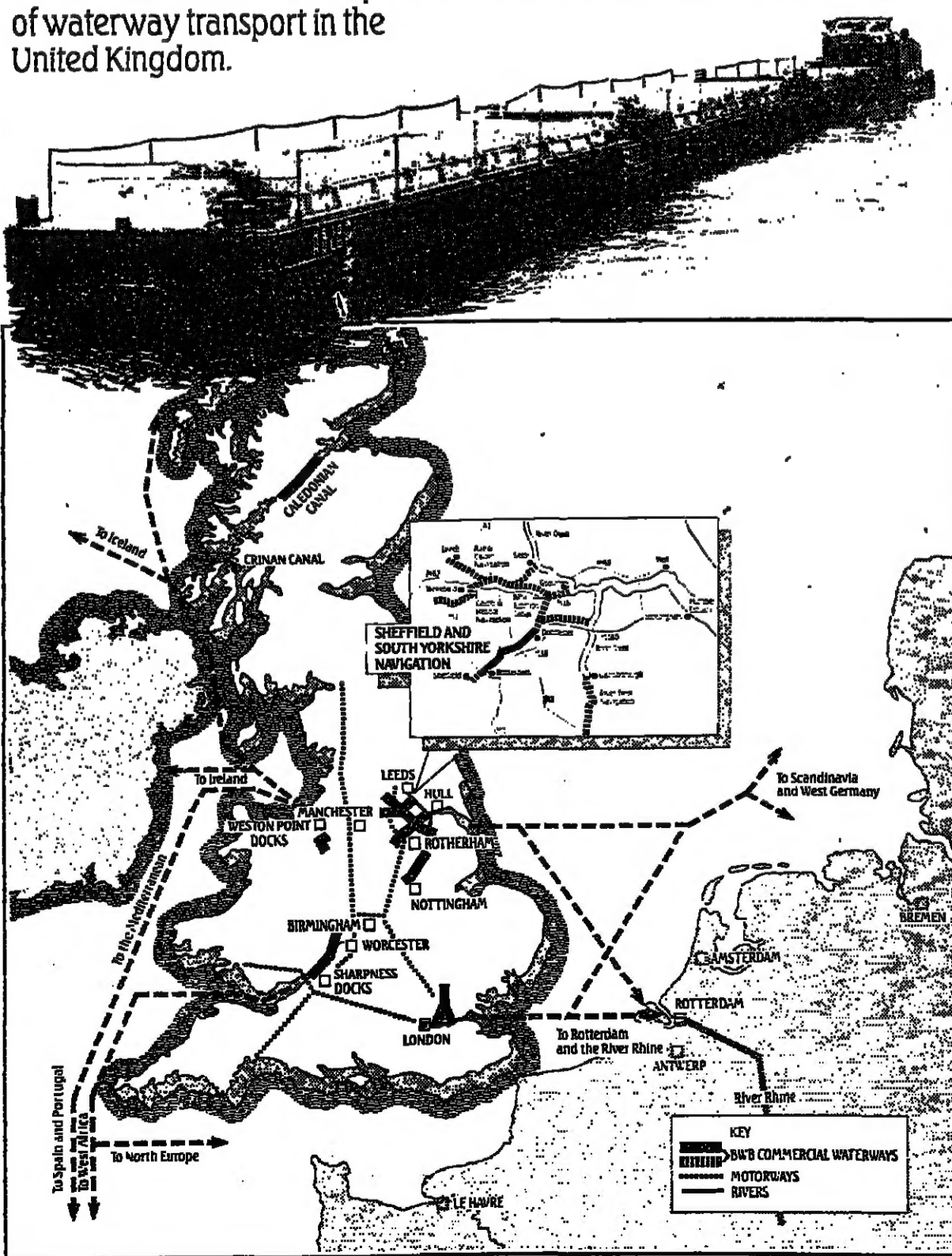
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The Sheffield and South Yorkshire Navigation - just one of British Waterways Board's achievements.

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Warsaw leaders demand end to party feuding

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Poland's Communist leaders yesterday called for an end to party feuding and urged the party rank and file to build greater support among workers so that they do not fall prey to the appeals of the illegal Solidarity underground.

The call was made during a plenary session of the Communist Party's policy-making Central Committee, against a backdrop of party infighting which has over the past few weeks resulted in criticism of some of the associates of General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader.

Yesterday a key note of address made by Mr Jozef Czerwinski, a Politburo member, set out the course of the party: The Communists were gaining strength after a long period of convalescence; the underground had taken a beating but was still active; the party was committed to talking to non-socialist and Roman Catholics but not to anybody who challenged the Socialist fundamentals of Poland; the economic reform was beginning to take grip but the party had to mobilize the workers for they were essential to economic recovery.

On the surface the speech looked like dozens of others made since martial law was imposed in December 1981 — on the one hand law and order had to be strengthened (the secret service and the Army came in for special praise) while

on the other hand the democratic structure of the state must also be improved.

However, Mr Czerwinski's speech explored some terrain, obviously anticipating the criticism of party leadership expected in the later discussions.

In the first instance, he made clear that the party had taken heed of a recent Soviet warning shot condemning those "liberal Marxists" in Poland who have been talking in terms of pluralistic socialism.

Pluralism, said Mr Czerwinski, was just another way in which Solidarity sympathizers wanted to anchor their presence in Poland to the detriment of Marxism. Mr Czerwinski swore loud loyalty to the Soviet Union.

But the Politburo also seems to have acknowledged that the party fighting between dogmatic Marxists (given flanking support from Moscow) and the Liberals has weakened the position of General Jaruzelski. As a result, anything that could expose the cracks can no longer be tolerated.

As in practical terms this means a proposal to create a new ideological academy which draw staff from the two existing Marxist institutes (and thus make the hickering less public), party cells are instructed to monitor the mass media to stop the publication of "strange, indeterminate" views which stray from the party line.

Childhood days of the Pope as goalkeeper

The Pope begins his second, and controversial, visit to Poland on June 16. Roger Boyes, in the first of two articles, reports from Wadowice, in the south of the country, where the Pope spent his childhood.

To discover how far it is from a school-bench in a provincial Polish town to the throne of St Peter in Rome, it is more or less compulsory to visit Miss Helena Szczepanska who, for all her 93 years, still has the knife-sharp knowing air of a schoolmistress who cannot be fooled.

You find her by struggling up a staircase like a corkscrew in a ramshackle house where the dust rises from the floorboards, ancestral portraits cover the damp patches and the kitchen is two electric rings near the bed.

Miss Szczepanska is bedridden, but she carefully nurtures her new-found claim on history: she is the only person alive to remember Lolek, alias Karol Wojtyla, alias Pope John Paul II, when he was an infant in his pram. Moreover, she saved the future Pope from an assault by an aggressive rooster, the sort that criss-cross farmyards looking for trouble.

Here is the first clue to the Pope's personality: his father was a retired army officer in charge of the draft, a devout believer, a strict man who had suffered much. His mother, by contrast, was overjoyed with her child, and loved him protectively until her death, when Karol was nine.

Wadowice, his birthplace 63 years ago, provides some, though not all, of the answers. It is an undistinguished, broken-down township, just down the



The Wojtyla family when the future Pope was a toddler and (right) a statue of the Pope with the late Polish Primate, Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński, being unveiled in Lublin at the weekend.

road from the site of the Auschwitz concentration camp. When the sun shines on the main square, it reveals the flawed complexion of the town, but also highlights its one strong feature: the church where the future Pope used to pray with his father.

By the time he was 12 — when his brother, a young doctor, died — he was already firm in his faith. Miss Szczepanska recalls trying to comfort Lolek soon after the brother's death, but the young boy was quite composed and said only: "It is God's will."

Contemporaries from his schooldays give a picture of an active boy, fond of sport, poetry, acting. Mr Zbigniew Sikowski, who lives above the

chemist's shop in Red Army Square, remembers him as "a great goal-keeper".

The decision to become a priest — he took secret vows — was influenced by many factors. The war and the German occupation — the horror of it all too evident by the proximity of Auschwitz — reinforced Wojtyla's sense of Polishness and of Christian destiny.

He was himself knocked down by a German lorry and had he not been dragged to safety might well have died. The war years were difficult not only because of the widespread terror and manifest tragedies but because of personal loss — the

death, for example, of his father and other friends.

After a spell of compulsory labour in a quarry, it became clear to Wojtyla that he could best serve his nation and the working man by taking his priestly vows and dedicating himself to an active ministry within the church. He rose rapidly — studying easily and well both in and out of Poland — to become the country's youngest bishop at the age of 38.

Throughout those years of early priesthood he would return frequently to Wadowice, from Cracow or Lublin, and would walk around the shrine of Kalwaria Zebrzydowska nearby. His birthplace thus became



a retreat at a place where he could renew his faith.

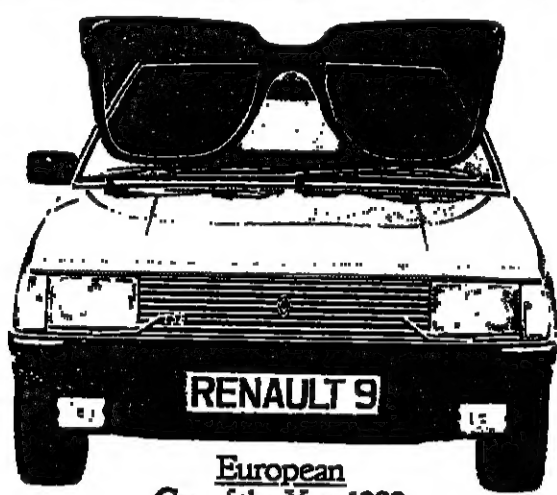
Father Zbigniew makes it clear that the priesthood, though at first one of many options — "he was intellectually and spiritually so far ahead of anybody else" — became the viable one.

The Pope Carmelite confessor, who now lives in Cracow, helped to shape the decision — and reinforced the "Polishness" of his faith, the certainty that Mary, Mother of Christ, was so "Queen of Poland" and the country's protector during times of crisis and foreign invasion.

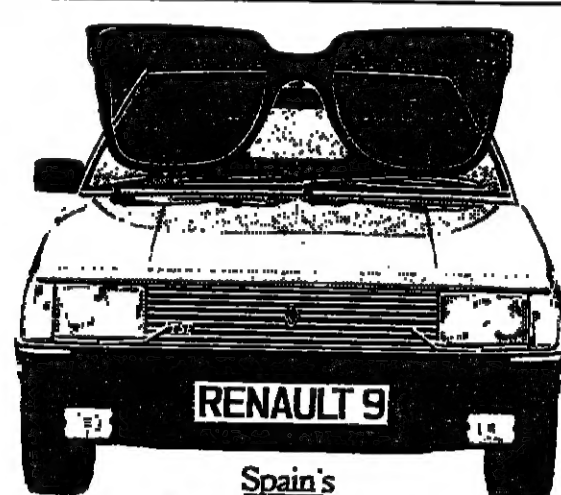
The Pope's again visit to Wadowice this month — the residents certainly expect it — though it is not included on the official schedule. When he visited his birthplace on his last trip to Poland, he declared: "It is known how important the adolescent years are for the development of human personality — it is exactly those years which bind me" closely to Wadowice.

During that tri four years ago, he met Miss Szczepanska, the woman who saved him from the rooster, "but" she recalls now, "I was ruck dumb — for minutes nothing came out of my mouth but at last, my friends said it was enough for me to say 'too much'." That is Miss Szczepanska's way of ending an audience.

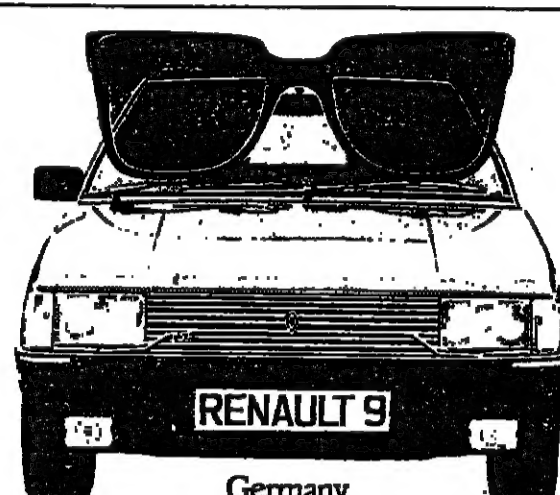
Tomorrow: own Hata



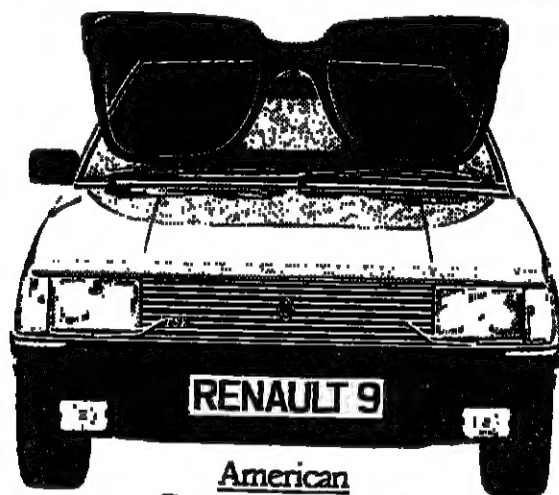
European Car of the Year 1982



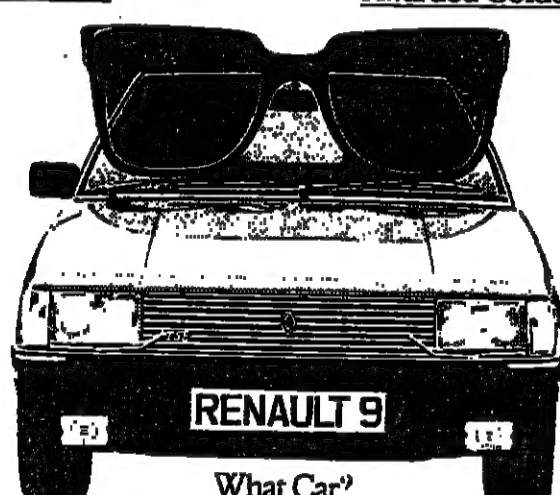
Spain's Best Car of the Year



Germany Awarded Golden Steering Wheel 1982



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Pakistan outlaws pin-ups

From Hasan Akhtar Islamabad

Pakistan's newspaper editors have accepted a directive from the Ministry of Information to stop publishing photographs of women which have no news value and also special reports on show business, including the country's film industry.

The editors also accepted a ministry proposal to limit ordinary editions to 94 pages to discourage publication of what was described as sensational and substandard material.

The agreement to omit women's pictures was taken on Monday at a meeting between editors and the secretary of the Information Ministry, Lieutenant-General Mujibur Rahman Khan. After the meeting it was said the editors and government officials had expressed concern over the use of photographs of women to promote newspaper sales and it was agreed that such photographs with no news value should not be published.

However, it seems clear that this is yet another step by the Government to enforce the orthodox Islamic view about the status of women. Muslim fundamentalists have campaigned for some time for government restrictions on women's participation in public life and various government directives including this latest one is seen as a distinct shift in favour of this campaign.

Many women's leaders including Begum Liaquat Ali Khan, widow of the country's first Prime Minister, and several women's organizations have been voicing strong opposition to the directives and other measures which they claim deprive women of their legitimate status even within an Islamic society.

'I survived Nazi massacre'

Berlin (AP) — Heinz Barth, a former SS officer on train East Berlin for his part in the massacre of 642 villages in occupied France listened without showing any emotion yesterday as survivors described the killings.

Robert Hebras, aged 58, of St-Junien, the first of five survivors to testify on the fifth day of Herr Barth's trial on charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity.

Herr Barth sobbed the previous day when he confessed to shooting 20 of the villagers at Oradour-sur-Glane on June 10, 1944, but he showed no emotion as the survivors testified.

"I lost my mother and two sisters in the Oradour massacre. My older sister was 20 years old, my younger, nine. I was 19 at the time," M Hebras recalled. "I was standing at the door of our home in Oradour when the Germans arrived. They told us to go to the market square. There, the men were separated from the women and the children."

"About 40 to 45 of us were ordered in to a garage. There were five SS men. They had machine guns. They started firing at us. We fell down in a heap. I was at the bottom of the heap. I had been only wounded. The Germans left for a while but came back, throwing straw and hay on the heap. They left after having set it afire. When the straw and hay started to burn, I and two others who survived fled from the garage."

Replying to questions, Herr Barth repeated his earlier testimony that the destruction of Oradour had been ordered in retaliation for the capture by the French Resistance a battalion commander.

Case of the subversive tombstone goes to court

From David Watts, Singapore

In a Bizarre case, the first of its kind in Singapore, a tombstone has been cited as a subversive document under the country's internal security laws.

In a case to be brought to trial next month, the Government contends that the tombstone, on a grave thirty minutes' drive from the centre of Singapore, is a document which tends to advocate acts prejudicial to the Republic's security.

The offending "document", a black marble tombstone and a headstone in light marble, marks the grave of Tan Chay Wa, who was 33 when he was hanged in Malaysia last January for possession of a semi-automatic pistol and seven rounds. He was convicted under the Internal Security Act and the Essential (Security Cases) amendment regulations.

Tan's case aroused a lot of foreign interest. There were protests as far apart as London and Canberra and an offer of adoption in France.

His brother, Mr Tan Chu Boon, a fish breeder, aged 39, is facing a charge under the Internal Security Act, in connection with his alleged association with the "document".

Mr Tan could face up to five years in jail or a fine of Singapore \$10,000.

The Chinese inscription on the headstone reads: "Tomb of martyr Tan Chay Wa, a district committee member of the Malayan National Liberation Front. Born on 7 February 1949, sacrificed on 18 January 1983."

The tombstone inscription says: "Martyr Tan Chay Wa came from a poor peasant family. Having completed his secondary education, he worked as a factory hand."

"In the seventies, he joined the Malayan National Liberation Front, an organization led by the Communist Party of Malaya. He was subsequently promoted district committee member."

"Under difficult circumstances, he used to appease his hunger by feeding on wild edible vegetation. He contributed all the money that he managed to save to the organization, thus manifesting the noble quality of a revolutionary warrior. Under pursuit by the enemy he fled to Johore State, where he carried on with his work in total disregard of his own personal safety."

"Unfortunately, on 2 June 1979 he was arrested. While in prison he was cruelly beaten up and subjected to coercive threats and inducement but he remained resolute and unflinchingly dauntless."

"At the time of his death he was only 33. A few moments before his death, he wrote an heroic poem which read: 'With heart filled with righteous indignation, I stand at the gallows and forcefully pen this my grievances for a hundred years, unable to tell all the wrongs with blood. When will this gallows be destroyed to bring about a new heaven?'"

This militant poem depicts his deep hatred against the old society."

Peru crisis escalates as President declares a state of emergency

The declaration of a 60-day state of emergency in Peru on Monday further escalated the political crisis that has gripped the country since the election of President Fernando Belaúnde, a civilian, in May 1980, and the simultaneous launching of a left-wing guerrilla campaign.

The emergency, which involves a curfew, military patrols and the suspension of constitutional rights, intensifies the government's determination to ensure adequate protection for the national electricity supply service.

It is the government's response to a series of bombings in Lima on Monday, which plunged the city into darkness for more than 24 hours, and saw the destruction of a German-owned chemical plant near the international airport. Total damage has been estimated at more than \$100m.

More important than the physical devastation is the evidence that Maoist guerrillas of the Shining Path movement, who had appeared to be pinned down in the dense mountain fastnesses of Ayacucho department, are still capable of

Boarding

mountain operations in Lima.

The weekend discredited assurances by government officials and military leaders alike that the guerrillas were being beaten, and their annihilation only a matter of weeks away.

After a day of forces were sent into the city in December, 1980, to withdraw into inaccessible areas, but on May 15 a massive attack on the Ayacucho, where 2,000 troops are stationed, Lima bombings suggest the move-



President Belaúnde: Tough measures.

ment's national structure is still intact, despite military claims that the guerrillas have suffered hundreds of casualties in recent weeks.

The security forces are increasingly acting as a law unto themselves. A lightning police strike over pay last week brought instant capitulation by the Government, which in some instances agreed to a tripling of police salaries.

The armed forces were incensed, as they traditionally regard the police as inferior. Their continuing loyalty to the elected authorities cannot be taken for granted.

Many hundreds of arrests had already been made in Lima even before the emergency was declared. They are certain to increase now that effective power is in military hands, and the "dirty war" that has been waged in the Andes for the last five months may be extended to the whole country. If that proves to be so, union and community leaders, teachers and social workers will be among the first to suffer.

Some military commanders have been itching for just such an opportunity for months. The state of emergency has brought one step nearer a takeover by those who believe that repression is the only answer to Peru's problems.

Seoul incident leads held in police raid

Seoul, (AP) - About 200 plainclothes police yesterday stormed the headquarters of Human Rights Committee of the National Council of Churches, detaining three leading South Korean dissidents, eyewitnesses said.

The three, including the Rev Moon, a Christian minister, Ikhwon, 3, began hunger strike in the day to support Kim Young Sam, the former opposition leader, who has been in prison for two weeks to press a return to full democracy.

The authorities on Monday lifted a two arrest order on Mr Kim imposed 12 months ago but said he would continue to refuse food and medical treatment until his demands are met.

The demands are demanding the lifting of curbs on political activity.

Former Saigon Premier given US asylum

Singapore, (AP) - A former South Vietnam Prime Minister who escaped from Vietnam on his fourth attempt has been accepted by the United States for permanent diplomatic asylum yesterday.

They said Mr Nguyen Van Loc, 62, was Prime Minister 1967-68, was living in a squalid refugee camp. His application for entry to the United States, made about 10 days ago, was granted at the weekend.

Mr Loc, after arriving here that he and his wife and baby fled Vietnam with 32 other people on board a boat, were picked up by a French ship only 14.

A Paris-based lawyer with children and property in France, Mr Loc was "guaranteed resettlement" by the French Government, he said, he intended to live in the United States and make a personal application, a UN official said.

Diplomats said Mr Loc was likely to proceed directly to the United States and by-pass refugee processing camps in Indonesia.

Mr Loc said his family had been prevented by fishermen demanding money from reaching the escape vessel. He was in a labour camp, known as the Nam Ha 25a, near Hanoi, for four years.

"I nearly died in the labour camp where I was kept with 1,500 others on a near-starvation diet. They allowed me to return to Saigon in 1980 only after they felt that I was dying."

The camp's inmates, mostly former South Vietnamese political, military, police and security officials, were ordered to clear a jungle swamp, do farm work and build a dam, he added.



Public grief: Mourners wait in a line more than a mile long to see the lying-in-state in Moscow of Arvid Pelshe, the Soviet Politburo member who died on Sunday aged 84.

Kashmir elections

Testing time for the Lion's son

From Michael Hamlyn, Srinagar

There was a noise like machine-gun fire or a shower of stones being thrown at our vehicle, punctuated by a deep-throated bang, like a mortar shell exploding. Six people have died in electoral clashes in Kashmir and as many as 1,000 have been hurt, so a little nervousness was excusable. But the chanting crowd that surrounded the van was smiling and good-natured.

The mortar shells were simply good luck fire-crackers, and the rain of objects drumming on the roof were sweets, toffees, almonds and cashews greeting Dr Faruk Abdullah, the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, as he inched forward on a triumphal electoral progress through the heart of the old town here.

Dr Abdullah is facing the biggest test of his career. He is the 45-year-old son of the old Lion of Kashmir, Shaikh Abdullah, who installed him as his successor before he died last year. Shaikh Abdullah towered over the Kashmir political scene as the giant maple trees dominate the Vale of Kashmir.

For the first time the former Bolton doctor, who lived in England for 17 years practising medicine and who married an English nurse, has to step out of the shadow of his father and

win an election in his own right.

The elections on June 5 to the 76-member Legislative Assembly also provide the first important electoral test for the central Government of Mrs Indira Gandhi since she lost badly in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka earlier this year.

The fissiparous tendencies that now afflict many parts of India were largely invented in Kashmir. The state has long been a special case, with its own constitution and its own relationship with the centre. What Kashmir has today is a divided and divided Government in Punjab and the Sikh Akalis in Punjab want tomorrow.

Kashmir has been able to hang on to its special status because of the way it came to be part of the Indian union and because of the fear that its accession may only be a temporary phenomenon.

The state is the only one in the union with a large majority of Muslims. Urdu, not Hindi, is the official language.

Dr Abdullah, like the Punjab Sikhs, is able to point at Hindu domination as a potent bogymen. And even in an area with a large Hindu population, he can say, as he did when I was with him last week, that though the Hindus have nothing to fear from him the Muslims were fed up with being treated like serfs.

The state falls into three regions. There is the Kashmir valley itself, in which the Muslims heavily predominate. In Jammu, however, the Hindus are in the majority and Mrs Gandhi's Congress (I) Party expects to do well there. There are only two constituencies in still snowbound Ladakh. One, Leh, is largely Buddhist. The other, Kargil, is populated with Shia Muslims. Both parties claim they will win both seats.

Jammu, may, certainly be expected to swing in favour of Mrs Gandhi's party, which currently holds only 11 of the 32 seats there. The outgoing assembly was elected in 1977, when Mrs Gandhi was out of power at the centre and Janata was still a coherent force. Now that Janata is divided and the central Government is able to back the local party, it hopes to capture as many as 25 seats there.

In the valley Dr Abdullah's party, the National Conference, expects to clean up. But Congress supporters point out that in the last elections the National Conference was solidly together, untried by division.

"The Shaikh could give a telegraph pole the mandate to stand as a candidate, and that telegraph pole would be elected to the assembly," said one observer.

"Today the National Conference is divided, and in a number of constituencies its men, disappointed by not getting the mandate, are standing as independents."

Observers, pointing out that even with its clean sweep in 1977 the National Conference had an overall majority of only 8 per cent of the voters in the valley, reckon that as many as 10 of the valley seats could fall to Congress or Congress-supported candidates. One of the key issues in helping voters decide will be the personality of the Chief Minister, who has a "playboy" reputation to live down.

Dr Abdullah is undoubtedly popular, as his welcome in the Srinagar old town showed, and people feel he has made a good start since his appointment as Chief Minister by bringing some extremely able administrators back to the state from Delhi.

But Mrs Gandhi obviously feels she can do well here now, and waiting on the sidelines for Dr Abdullah to fail is his brother-in-law, Mr G. N. Shah, who regarded himself as the rightful heir to the old Shaikh's throne and who could take the state in a dramatically different direction. If Dr Abdullah stumbles,

Colonel Gritz in his newspaper statement admitted that he was formerly an operative of a secret American intelligence unit known as ISA but was "no longer operating within that community" because its identity had been exposed. "I intend to operate within the spirit of the Thai law to secure proof needed to bring our prisoners of war home," he said. "Everyone including the communists and the American intelligence community know Americans are alive. The dilemma is how to get them out."

The American Embassy said last night that the US Government was still opposed to Colonel Gritz's activities as it had been from the outset.

Veterans of Vietnam compete to save POWs

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok

Two separate groups of American veterans of the Vietnam War are competing to rescue to missing servicemen they believe to be held captive in Laos and Vietnam. American officials do not believe that any are still alive in Indo China.

Nevertheless the two groups are planning "rescue missions" from north-east Thailand where their activities are worrying Thai authorities.

Leader of one group is the former "Green Beret" Colonel Bo Gritz, sentenced by a Thai court to one year's imprisonment, suspended for two years, for illegal possession of radio equipment used on missions into Laos. Four members of his team received similar sentences.

Colonel Gritz and some of the team are back in Thailand, in a statement yesterday to Bangkok newspapers he vowed to continue his work which he said he has been aborted by the other group which is sponsored by *Soldier of Fortune*, an American veterans' magazine.

Three members of the magazine's team crossed the Mekong river into Laos last week according to some local Thai officials but other officials said they knew nothing about them.

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China establishes special college

Hongkong - China's State Council has approved the establishment of a university in the "special economic zone" of Shunghun, bordering Hongkong, Richard Hughes writes.

It is needed to supply a qualified workforce for development of the zone. Some staff will be recruited from institutions in Hongkong, and 200 students will be admitted to temporary premises this autumn.

Employment Appeal Tribunal

Evidence available below cannot be used

National Graphical Association v Howar

Before Maurice Browne-Wilkinson, Mr Alderson and Mr R. V. Cooper

[Judgment delivered May 25]

On an appeal on questions of fact or law from a decision of an industrial tribunal that an employee's resignation for membership of a union was unreasonable, the Employment Appeal Tribunal (EAT) has ruled that evidence available below cannot be used.

The EAT, sitting in London, has ruled that evidence available below cannot be used in an appeal on questions of fact or law from a decision of an industrial tribunal that an employee's resignation for membership of a union was unreasonable.

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permitted to adduce evidence on appeal which was available but not put before the industrial tribunal.

Section 48(1) of the Employment Act 1980 provides: "an appeal shall lie to the Employment Appeal Tribunal on any question of fact or law from a decision of an industrial tribunal under this section."

Mr John Melville Williams, QC and Mr B Keith for the appellant, National Graphical Association, and Mr Michael Abelson for the respondent, Mr Howar, appeared before the EAT.

MR JUSTICE BROWNE-WILKINSON said the union had not appeared in the industrial tribunal hearing in accordance with their policy of not taking part in proceedings brought under the "closed shop" provision.

The union subsequently changed their policy and served notice of appeal out of time, he said. The appeal was allowed, the EAT has ruled.

The union wished to adduce further evidence showing that the evidence on which the industrial tribunal had decided its case was incorrect. It was agreed that the evidence was available, the union at the time of the tribunal hearing. The appeal tribunal was considering an appeal on questions of fact and law from the industrial tribunal's decision. It was well established that in relation to appeals on points of law

only, the ordinary principles for admission of fresh evidence available and evidence reasonably available at the time of the industrial tribunal hearing would not be admitted on appeal.

But on appeals from certain decisions of the Certification Officer and on appeals from industrial tribunals under section 4 of the 1980 Act, the appeal lay to the appeal tribunal on fact and law. There were no rules regulating the admission of evidence in those classes of appeal and the appeal tribunal had power to regulate its own procedure.

In *National Society of Operative Printers v Kirkham* (The Times, November 23, 1982) [1983] ICR 241, it was held that the ordinary principles for the admission of further evidence applied.

That decision was reached without the appeal tribunal's attention having been drawn to decisions on appeal on questions of fact and law from the Certification Officer under section 136(3) of the 1978 Act, the words of which were similar to the right of appeal conferred by section 4(8) of the 1980 Act.

In *Blue Circle Staff Association v Certification Officer* (1977) IRLR 20 the appeal tribunal held that an aggrieved appellant could call any witnesses he wished the appeal tribunal to hear. In *Certification Officer v Squibb UK Staff Association* (1979) IRLR 75, Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, had said that the appeal should take the form of a rehearing.

Accordingly in appeals from the Certification Officer the appeal could be by way of a full rehearing, with both parties being free to put in such further evidence as they wished.

The appeal tribunal did not consider that those cases should lead them to a different conclusion than that reached in *Nasopa v Kirkham*.

The crucial distinction was between appeals from quasi-judicial administrative orders, where the parties had not an opportunity to cross-examine, and appeals from a full judicial hearing.

In the former case justices required that a party should have an opportunity on appeal for the first time to test the evidence on which the order was made. But in cases where there had already been a judicial hearing with an opportunity for cross-examination, there was no obvious reason why the parties should have a second bite at the cherry.

The union would not be permitted to adduce on the hearing of the appeal the evidence which it could have led before the industrial tribunal if it had taken part in the industrial tribunal hearing.

Solicitors: Kershaw, Gassman & Matthews; Bartlett & Son, Liverpool.

Law Report June 1 1983

No protection without separate occupation

Kavanagh v Lyroudis

Before Sir John Arnold, President and Mr Justice Hoggins

[Judgment delivered May 27]

A tenant who leased two adjoining properties could not claim to be a statutory tenant of one of those properties as he did not have possession of the premises as a complete home.

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by Miss Annan Kavanagh, the landlady of 23 Rutland Street, South Kensington, London, from the decision of Judge Paiba at West London County Court on February 3, 1983, who had refused her claim for possession on the ground that the tenant, Mr George Lyroudis, was entitled to the protection afforded under section 21(1)(a) of the Rent Act 1977 as he was occupying the premises as his dwelling house.

Mr Robert Reid, QC for the landlady, Mr Nicholas Davidson for the tenant.

THE PRESIDENT, delivering the judgment of the court, said it had been pleaded that the tenant could not claim protection as he was not in occupation of the property.

Mr Lyroudis had been in occupation of the house next door, No 21, since 1955 and until 1971, when he moved to No 23. He shared the property with his friend Mr Coles.

The accommodation in both houses was similar and comprised a basement, kitchen/dining room, living room on the ground floor and a double bedroom and a bathroom on the first floor. The bathroom in No 23 had no hot water.

In 1973, the then landlady offered to Mr Lyroudis the tenancy of No 23 which he also owned. Mr Lyroudis was glad to accept the offer as his friend was not well and as he was getting older was anxious to have a bedroom of his own. Since then the tenant had been sleeping at No 23. He used the bathroom at No 21 and had all his meals there. No 23 was never used for cooking or eating.

The question for the court was whether Mr Lyroudis was the statutory tenant of No 23, his contractual tenancy having been determined. Whether he was a statutory tenant depended upon the provisions of section 21(1)(a) of the Rent Act 1977. That Act provided that a protected tenant should be the statutory tenant as long as he occupied the dwelling house as his residence.

That matter had been considered in earlier authorities and it was plain that the right to retain possession was dependent upon the tenant establishing that the premises were used by him as a home.

The court referred to *Langford Property Co Ltd v Tuerman* (1949) 1 KB 29; *Beck v Scholtz* (1953) 1 QB 570; *Wright v Leigh* (1959) 1 KB 305; and *Herbert v Byrne* (1964) 1 WLR 519. Those cases were distinct in conception from those in which the issue was whether the premises of which it was sought to retain possession were part of a larger home, that is a home including premises other than those concerned or were in themselves a complete home.

The test to be applied was whether the use of the premises concerned was extended to all those activities which were essential to enable them to exhibit the characteristics of a complete home.

In *Metropolitan Properties (Investment) Ltd v Sharratt* (1962) 1 All ER 1133, the court held that a tenant who occupied a flat as a separate home was entitled to the protection of the Rent Act 1977.

into account, but was not conclusive in determining whether there was an implied agreement that Mr Gleanne should not be liable for the costs under any circumstances. The evidence fell short of establishing that agreement.

Accordingly, it was not sufficient to exclude the normal liability of a client to pay his solicitor's costs that it was never realistically expected that the client would have to bear any costs at all and the appeal would therefore be allowed.

Solicitors: Richards, Butler & Co, Treasury Solicitor.

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Solicitors: Richards, Butler & Co, Treasury Solicitor.

Van owner's consent obtained by fraud

Whittaker and Whittaker v Campbell

Before Lord Justice Robert Goff and Mr Justice Alderson

[Judgment delivered May 20]

A person who by means of a deception obtained the owner's consent to his taking a motor vehicle was not guilty of taking a conveyance without the owner's consent, contrary to section 1(1) of the Theft Act 1968.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court held on May 19, allowing an appeal by Wilson Coglan Whittaker and Stuart Whittaker by way of case stated 36-51, an adjudication of the Durham Crown Court, who had dismissed their appeal against convictions on March 4, 1982 of taking a conveyance without the owner's consent or other lawful authority, contrary to section 1(1) of the 1968 Act.

The appellants were brothers and neither held a full driving licence. They found a full driving licence in the street and hired a van on six occasions by showing that licence to the owner and representing that one of them was the person named on the licence.

Upon being stopped by the police, their identities and their fraud were discovered, and they were charged with several road traffic offences, together with the Theft Act offence.

They pleaded guilty before the justices to all offences except the last. They were convicted and

appealed to the crown court on the ground that their fraud had not vitiated the owner's consent to their taking the vehicle. The crown court dismissed their appeal, and they appealed to the Divisional Court.

Mr John Bassett for the appellants; Mr Eric Elliott for the prosecutor.

LORD JUSTICE ROBERT GOFF, giving the judgment of the court, said that the court was concerned with the construction of the words "without living the consent of the owner" in the context in section 1(1) of the 1968 Act.

The concept of consent occurred in many branches of the law, but it was dangerous to assume that its definition was uniform throughout the law. There was no general principle that fraud vitiated consent.

His Lordship reviewed the effect of misrepresentation in the law of contract and the former distinction in criminal law between fraud by trick and obtaining by false pretences, and concluded that in neither branch of the law did fraud vitiate consent.

The mischief towards which section 1(1) was directed was clear: it was the taking of vehicles without consent. In most cases no approach was made to the owner at all.

Where consent had been obtained by fraud, in common sense terms it was vitiated, and it was not surprising that the commission of the offence should depend upon the intricate question of whether the effect of the fraud had been such

that it precluded the existence of objective agreement to part with possession of the car, as had been contended on behalf of the prosecution.

The opinion expressed by Lord Justice Sachs in *R v Pear* (1970) 2 QB 672 had fortified the court in its conclusion that, on its true construction, section 1(1) of the 1968 Act did not contemplate the commission of an offence where the owner's consent had been obtained by fraud.

However, the court was not to be taken to be expressing any opinion on the meaning of "consent" in other parts of the criminal law.

Solicitors: Hextall Erskine & Co for Llewellyn, Vickers & Chisman, Stockton-on-Tees; Mr D. I. Morgan, Durham.

commander, who was primarily in control of the aircraft in flight, deviated from his flight schedule in collaboration with others on board who wished to seize the aircraft but must be acting unlawfully, and if they were acting unlawfully, they were liable to the crew he could be using force to the crew of the aircraft.

On a proper construction of section 1(1) it was open to the jury to convict even if they were not sure whether the commander was a party to the conspiracy, and if there was ample evidence on which they could convict.

HIS LORDSHIP said that if a

Regina v Miller and Glennie

Before Mr Justice Lloyd

[Judgment delivered May 25]

Costs were incurred by a party within the meaning of section 3(3) of the Costs in Criminal Cases Act 1973 if he was responsible or liable for those costs, even though they were in fact paid by a third party and even though the third party was also liable for the costs.

Mr Justice Lloyd, sitting with two assessors in the Queen's Bench Division, held, giving judgment in open court, and allowing an appeal under regulation 5 of the Costs in Criminal Cases (Central Funds) Regulations (SI 1977 No 1485) from a decision of Master Horne who dismissed an appeal from a decision of the taxing authority at the Central Criminal Court that as a solicitor for the liability of a client to his solicitor for payment of solicitor's costs, which was implied in the normal retainer of a solicitor by his client, might be excluded where it was never realistically expected the client would have to bear any costs at all.

Mr Alastair Hill, QC and Mr Anthony Clover for the appellant; Mr Andrew Collins for the Lord Chancellor's Department.

MR JUSTICE LLOYD said that the essential point was whether the defendant in a criminal trial, and who had been awarded costs out of central funds, could recover those costs when it was his employers who were expected to pay the bill.

The point also had an importance outside the relationship of employer and employee. For if a successful defendant could not recover his costs where he was supported by his employer, it was obviously arguable that he could not recover his costs when he was supported by his trade union or by an insurance company or even by the legal aid fund.

Following *Adams v London Improved Motor Coach Builders Ltd* (1921) 1 KB 495 and other cases, costs were incurred by a party if he was responsible for them, even though they were in fact paid by a third party, whether an employer, insurance company, motoring organization or trade union, and even though the third party was also liable for the costs. It was only if it had been agreed that the client should in no circumstances be liable for the costs that they ceased to be costs incurred by him.

Once it was shown, as was now conceded, that Mr Gleanne was the client, then a presumption arose that he was to be personally liable for the costs. That presumption could be rebutted if it was established that there was an express or implied agreement, binding on the solicitors that Mr Gleanne would

not have to pay those costs in any circumstances.

It was for the taxing officer to come to a conclusion on the whole of the facts presented to him whether there was a firm agreement. Unless the facts established a firm agreement, then the basic presumption stood and reasonable costs had to be allowed on a taxation out of central funds.

His Lordship was unable to agree with the master's approach. The fact that it was never realistically expected that Mr Gleanne would pay for the costs was a factor to be taken

into account, but was not conclusive in determining whether there was an implied agreement that Mr Gleanne should not be liable for the costs under any circumstances. The evidence fell short of establishing that agreement.

Accordingly, it was not sufficient to exclude the normal liability of a client to pay his solicitor's costs that it was never realistically expected that the client would have to bear any costs at all and the appeal would therefore be allowed.

Solicitors: Richards, Butler & Co, Treasury Solicitor.

Van with no alterations not a caravan

Backer v Secretary of State for the Environment

A motor vehicle which, although capable of being lived in, was not designed or had not been physically altered for that purpose, was not a structure adapted for human habitation so as to constitute a caravan within the meaning of section 29(1) of the Caravan Sites Control and Development Act 1960.

MR DAVID WIDDICOMBE, QC, sitting as a deputy judge of the Queen's Bench Division on May 25, so held, dismissing an appeal by Hatfield Construction Ltd under section 243 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 against the decision of an inspector who had dismissed its appeal against a refusal to grant planning permission for a caravan on a residential caravan site, including a caravan.

Presumption that policy was considered

Hatfield Construction Ltd v Secretary of State for the Environment and Another

Development control policy notes and ministerial circulars were part of the background to every planning appeal, and it must therefore be presumed that they were taken into account by the secretary of state or inspector, who determined the appeal, unless there was evidence that he had not taken them into account.

MR DAVID WIDDICOMBE, QC, sitting as a deputy judge of the Queen's Bench Division on May 26, so held, dismissing an appeal by Hatfield Construction Ltd under section 243 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 against the decision of an inspector who had dismissed its appeal against a refusal to grant planning permission for a caravan on a residential caravan site, including a caravan.

SPECTRUM

Geneva behind closed doors: In the second part of a series compiled from Western and Soviet sources, John Barry discloses the tentative nuclear weapons agreement drafted during the 'walk in the woods'

Is there a way out of zero-zero?

Nitze and Kvitinsky often dine together. There is a ritual to these occasions, as to everything at Geneva. Nitze is usually host near the start of each round: Kvitinsky reciprocates towards the middle, and so on. . . . It was over these meals, where the cut-and-thrust gives way to a mood more relaxed and philosophical, that the outline of a compromise took shape last summer.

To a degree that perhaps only Nitze and Kvitinsky truly appreciate, the objectives of the two sides are mirror images. Washington would like zero SS-20s; Moscow wants zero long-range American nuclear weapons in Europe - not just no Pershing or cruise, no aircraft either. Yet both sides are under pressure to compromise: the U.S. because it cannot afford to alienate too much of western European public opinion; the Soviets because they are genuinely worried by the prospect of the Pershing-2.

Paul Warnke, head of the US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency under Carter - and now, unsurprisingly, a critic of Reagan - said of the West's zero-zero proposal: "If this is in fact our final position, then we may well get nothing: zero Soviet reductions and zero deployment in western Europe. . . ."

The same dilemma confronts the Soviets. If they press too stubbornly for their version of zero, they risk achieving instead zero reductions in Nato deployments. The question each negotiator was seeking to answer last June was whether the other was yet sufficiently worried by this prospect to begin real negotiation. And the answer was that both felt under pressure.

Nitze increasingly doubted whether Europe would, in the end, summon the will to carry through the planned deployments. He thought, in particular, that a combination of Soviet threats and internal unrest could well destroy the resolve of Helmut Schmidt's government in Bonn. He wanted a quick deal before this dawned upon Moscow.

On the Soviet side, Brezhnev wanted what Soviet diplomats in Washington and Europe were calling "a well-prepared summit" with Reagan. Whether Brezhnev was by then fit enough is open to doubt. Perhaps that was the point. Did Brezhnev, knowing he was failing, want a summit - perhaps to sign an arms-control agreement - as his final act? Certainly Nitze and his boss, ACDA director Eugene Roslow, came to believe this. But which of the three sets of East-West arms talks - START: the Euro-missile talks; the Vienna conventional force talks - could yield a compromise in time for a summit? Only the Euro-missile negotiations. By June, Kvitinsky was seized of the idea, which Nitze encouraged, that a swift deal at Geneva would open the door to a summit and make his career.

By Moscow's geriatric standards, Yuli Kvitinsky's career has already been meteoric. Born in 1936 to parents who had come to Russia from Poland, he was an infant survivor of Stalin's purge of the General staff. His aunt was secretary to the great Marshal Tukhachevsky, and when Stalin had him shot in 1937, the Kvitinsky family found itself in Siberia. But his father, who was also in the army, redeemed the family honour in the Second World War; the teenage Yuli went to the relatively elitist Moscow University. He had already set his

sights on a diplomatic career; and his potential was clearly spotted early. By 1970, when he was only 33, he was already the brains of the Soviet delegation to the Four-Power talks which finally settled the status of Berlin.

His performance there - the Berlin agreement took shape when Kvitinsky "reinterpreted" his instructions in informal talks with his American counterpart - confirmed his standing as one of Foreign Minister Gromyko's high-flyers. After a decade of concentrated grounding in European arms control, Kvitinsky was named to his first independent command - head of the Geneva delegation - just two days short of his 45th birthday.

To the other Soviet arms-control negotiators, young Yuli is an upstart. Victor Karpov, who heads the Soviet team at the strategic arms talks, cannot stand him. But Kvitinsky is secure, so long as he satisfies his patron, Gromyko. . . . and so long as Gromyko lasts.

So the question most often asked about those talks between Nitze and Kvitinsky last summer - was Kvitinsky acting on his own? - is nonsense. "Let me make it clear," he said to Nitze early in the negotiations. "I am not risking my career for the sake of these talks. . . . Ambition for a deal and a summit lured Kvitinsky to the edge of his instructions and, perhaps, beyond. But he agreed to nothing he was not convinced he had at least a fair chance of selling to Gromyko.

By mid-June, when the conversations began in earnest, the formal talks were at deadlock.

Slowly, over lunch and dinner and one afternoon leaning together on the rail of a pleasure steamer on Lake Geneva, Nitze and Kvitinsky reduced their positions to five parameters - the basics they needed to sell any deal back home. Four of the criteria were Nitze's; Kvitinsky had only one:

● No compensation to Moscow for British and French missiles.

● No deal that solved the problem of the SS-20s in Europe merely by exporting it to the Far East. (The Soviets could not just withdraw missiles from European Russia; they would have to scrap them.)

● No deal that, as a by-product, emasculated America's conventional capabilities in Europe. (No slashing cuts in US aircraft which, though capable of carrying nuclear weapons, have primarily conventional, non-nuclear roles.)

● Any limitations must be, in substance and appearance, equal.

● Kvitinsky's: no zero-zero. His people, he said, rejected that as unilateral disarmament. (But it had also become clear in the formal talks that the Soviets dislike the Pershing-2 even more than cruise.)

"OK," Nitze said. "Let's take those five as accepted, and see if we can't work out something which fits them." Kvitinsky was dubious, but Nitze pressed his view that only a complete compromise package stood a chance in either capital. "Zero-zero is a very good base for us," he said. "We are not going to come off zero-zero unless we see we are really going to get something for it. Otherwise, we just weaken our trading position."

He ticked off the Soviet position: "I notice there hasn't been any change in your basic position whatever. You have dilled it up, but every proposal



you make has four common elements. One, you wind up with a large number of SS-20s in Europe. Two, there are no constraints on what you deploy in the Far East. Three, we wind up with zero Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe. Four, radical constraints are put on our aircraft. Now I take it you don't want to move on any of those unless you are sure of getting a real deal for it, otherwise you just weaken your trading position. So it that is true of both sides. What we need to do is to work out something which could be a complete agreement." Kvitinsky was persuaded.

Their final conversation was to be over lunch in Nitze's apartment in Geneva on July 16; but the evening before, Kvitinsky suggested they talk

instead in the open air. So, next morning, they drove to a small restaurant famous for its cooking in the village of Saint-Cergue, in the foothills of the Jura mountains half-an-hour out of Geneva. There, after lunch, they set out for a walk in the woods. Three hours later, they had agreed a deal each thought he could sell back home.

Kvitinsky began the walk with a surprise. He had told Gromyko of the conversations and this planned outing, he said. Nitze was surprised because so far Kvitinsky has insisted on total secrecy - not even the rest of the Soviet delegation knew of the private talks - and Nitze had thought Kvitinsky wanted an idea of the possible deal before telling Moscow. (On the US side, a small, senior group in Washing-

ton knew of the conversations, did the US delegation. But even Nitze's deputy on the team knew the details.) But Gromyko had agreed their talks and, Kvitinsky said, had laid down only one instruction: don't let Nitze talk you into giving up compensation for British and French forces.

"Then there is no point counting this walk," Nitze said. "There's no way I could sell, or would want to sell, such an agreement."

They trudged on in silence until Kvitinsky finally broke: "I'm more about what you have in mind."

Nitze produced his own surprise. To focus what could otherwise be a rambling discussion, he had tied up an outline of a possible agreement; and

The 'walk in the woods' agreement

Heading: "This is a joint exploratory package for the consideration of both governments; it is not an offer or a proposal by either government."

1 The agreement covers medium-range nuclear systems based in Europe. Medium range means 1,000 to 5,500 kms.

2 Each side will be limited in Europe to 75 land-based missile launchers.

3 The Soviet 75 may be SS-20 launchers, each launcher carrying one missile.

4 The eastern bounds of Europe are defined as the line of longitude 60 degrees east. However, because the missile's range, the limit on the SS-20 applies over a wide area, the eastern boundary being longitude 80 degrees east.

5 East of the 80 degrees, the Soviets will be permitted a further 900 SS-20 launchers.

6 No other SS-20 launchers will be deployed.

7 The aircraft covered [this agreement will be, on the United States side, the F-111s and, on the Soviet side, the Badger and Badger designator land (as opposed to naval) missions. Near side will deploy in Europe more than 150 these aircraft.

8 Missiles with ranges between 500 kms and 1,000 kms will be held existing numbers and capabilities (ie increase in range allowed, no increase in numbers, no MIRVing of warheads). Subject to these restrictions they may be modernised. [This covered the Soviet SS-20 and arguably the SS-23. But it would allow NATO to upgrade its Pershing-1 to Pershing-1B which will have greater accuracy at same range.]

9 Deployment within the area covered by this agreement of new land-based missiles with ranges between 1,000 to 5,500 kms is prohibited (ie no Europe deployment of Pershing-2).

10 To allow this preliminary agreement to be turned into a treaty immediately upon its acceptance by both sides there will be a three-month moratorium on preparations for further deployment of systems covered by this agreement.

11 Immediately after this agreement has come into effect, both parties will promptly sit down to negotiate further reductions.

he began to read this out after a while. Kvitinsky started to snort. Changes would make it not a paper, Nitze said. Did Kvitinsky realize that? "Yes I do," he replied. "Let's go through the rest of it." It was then the paper began as 14 paragraphs and ended as 16 - they rewrote Nitze's outline into a shape Kvitinsky thought he could sell. (In Kvitinsky's changes were minor.)

The last thing to be said was the paper's elaborately noncommittal heading, written as they read on a log back near the restaurant-car-park. "This is a joint exploratory package for the consideration of both governments; it is not an offer or proposal by either government." Their joke about the document's pithiness: "I'll say it's yours, and you say mine." Then Kvitinsky agreed to take the proposal back to Moscow.

The radical nature Nitze's compromise lay in the fact it neither side would get anything like initial demands. Details of the package (though not its precise wording) are in the panel above; but its structure was simple and ingenious. In exchange for deep cuts in the SS-20s with range of Pershing-2, instead, Nato could deploy only cruise missiles, a number of launchers equalling the number of SS-20s. The United States could also effectively abandon its insistence on global equality: the Soviets would be allowed to keep their SS-20 already deployed in Siberia and the Far East. (Though the agreement would not prevent the United States acquiring what it liked inside America. On top of that, the United States would agree to a limit on its longer-range nuclear-capable aircraft.)

In exchange for this, however, the Soviets would have, at least formally, to abandon their claim to compensation for the British and French missiles. But only formally; in practice, their retention of the SS-20 - their exclusive right to deploy land-based medium-range ballistic missiles in Europe - would itself be compensation.

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TOMORROW

How the deal died in Moscow and Washington

The course of the talks

November 30 - December 17 1981

Preliminary bargaining on which weapons should be included. Soviets propose moratorium on missile deployment during the talks. Rejected by Nitze.

January 12 - March 16 1982

US draft treaty tabled and countered by Soviet "statement of intentions", which does not go far into detail. During the recess, Washington refuses Nitze

permission to field technical data on aircraft to rebut the Soviet "balance" claim.

May 20 - July 20

Soviets table draft treaty and second document outlining definition of "European" geographical limits. Nitze circumvents Washington's objections and sets up technical "data working party". Nitze suggests compromise to Kvitinsky which latter promises to take back to Moscow. During the recess, the plan fails to win support in either capital.

September 30 - November 30

Both sides revert to opening positions. Hen, in unofficial "post-plenary" talks, Kvitinsky resurrects earlier Soviet offer to limit Europe-targeted SS-20s to British and French missile total of 162. There are indications that the offer will be publicized. As the round ends, to counter the probable unveiling of this, Nitze urges compromise in Washington but fails to persuade his superiors. Schmidt and Mitterrand talk privately about accepting zero

Nato deployments for deep cuts in SS-20s. Andropov takes over in Moscow and announces 162 offer.

January 27 - March 29 1983

Talks mark time until arms elections on March 6. Washington responds to pressure from European governments for a firm initiative by announcing a line suggested by Vice-President Bush by Chancellor Kohl. Nato will reduce deployments to the level of the SS-20 deployment. Moscow rejects the far. Talks resumed on May 17.

The European nuclear balance

U.S. VERSION (Results obtained by using proposed Soviet counting rules)	
SOVIET SYSTEMS	NATO SYSTEMS
Land-based missiles SS-4, SS-5, SS-20	Land-based missiles
599	18
Sea-based missiles SS-N-5	Sea-based missiles
18	0
Aircraft: Backfire about 110 Badger Blinder about 535 Su-17, Su-24, MIG-27 1,788-plus	Aircraft: U.S. FB-111 63 U.S. F-111 164 U.S. A8/A7 63 U.S. F-4 266 U.K. Vulcan 48 French Mirage 4 48
SOVIET TOTAL about 3,100	NATO TOTAL 573

SOVIET VERSION (figures presented at Geneva)	
SOVIET SYSTEMS	NATO SYSTEMS
Land-based missiles SS-4, SS-5, SS-20	Land-based missiles French S-2
496	18
Sea-based missiles SS-N-5	Sea-based missiles: British Polaris 64 French M-20 80
18	144
Aircraft: Backfire 114 Badger 282 Blinder 65	Aircraft: U.S. FB-111 65 U.S. F-111 172 U.S. F-4 246 U.S. A-6/A-7 240 U.K. Vulcan 55 French Mirage 4 46
SOVIET TOTAL 975	NATO TOTAL 986

In answer to your election call . . .

MOREOVER . . . Miles Kingston

blame for everything, they want something else to discuss. Day: Like your nose and moustache?

House: Exactly. I believe the voters will be saying to themselves today: Did you see old Maxwell House on the telly this morning? It was better than Mike Yarwood! Do you think Mike Yarwood would make a good Premier, etc, etc.

Day: Mr Maxwell House, thank you very much.

Sir Robin Day: Our guest today is Jim Protheroe, ex-Liberal MP for Land's End. Could you tell us first why you are wearing that ridiculous false moustache and teeth?

Protheroe: They are quite genuine.

Day: I am so sorry. Then let me ask you the question that everyone wants to know: what is the sense of having David Steel as head of the Alliance during the campaign, but Roy Jenkins as the leader if you form the next government?

Protheroe: Thank you for asking me that. We have often noticed that in America the man who becomes president is not the best possible president; he is the best possible election-winning candidate. Wouldn't it be wonderful, if it is always said, if the man who wins the election could then nominate the leader? That is what we will do.

Day: But you are not going to win the election, are you?

Protheroe: We believe that there will be a massive swing towards

the Alliance, probably just as people are entering their polling stations.

Day: You don't really believe that, do you?

Protheroe: No, not really, Robin.

Day: Sir Robin, actually.

Protheroe: Sorry, I find it hard to tell Day from knight.

Day: Thank you, Jim Protheroe, that was the Liberal joke

Day: In the studio today we have Mr Bert Frisson, Labour candidate for the Brent Cross Shopping Centre. Mr Frisson, what is your position on defence?

Frisson: I am all in favour of giving up all nuclear arms immediately. On the other hand, I would retain Trident and cruise for as long as possible.

Day: This is a touch self-confident, isn't it?

Frisson: Of course, you've got

to remember that a great many voters are still undecided. Unfortunately, all the people they can vote for are very decided. What they need is an undecided politician they can identify with.

Day: So you are a floating candidate, then?

Frisson: Yes. And again, no. For instance, I am totally in favour of universal state education.

Day: And you would do away with private schools?

Frisson: Oh no, I'd keep them, I believe in keeping my opinions right open.

Day: Is that why you are wearing half a false moustache and half a clown's nose?

Frisson: It certainly is, Robin. I wish to be all things to all men.

Day: Thank you, Bert Frisson. Tomorrow in the studio Professor Ivor Crewe will be telling us what vegetables to buy at the weekend - till then, goodbye.

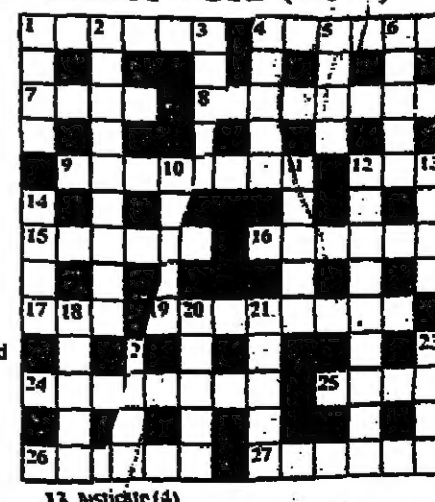
CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 72)

ACROSS
1 Feet paid (6)
4 Fabri (6)
7 Stolic (4)
8 Noblemen (8)
9 Educated (8)
12 Curved line (3)
15 Flaming (6)
16 Suppose (6)
17 Fish delicacy (3)
19 Deserted (8)
24 Marksmen (4,4)
25 Support (4)
26 Stationary (6)
27 Open car (6)

DOWN
1 Sodium compound (4)
2 Denunciate (9)
3 Wild person (5)
4 Postulate (5)
5 Pond (4)
6 Located inside (5)
10 Fix in (5)
11 Painting support (5)
12 Unfaithful husband (9)

SOLUTION TO No 71
ACROSS: 1 Fender 5 Cu 8 Queen 9 Deplete 11 Additive 13 Scan 15 Paralysis 18 Tat 1 Estyle 22 Private 23 Woods 24 True 25 Tirade

DOWN: 2 Emerald 3 Don 4 Development 5 Cope 6 Precious 7 Equal 10 Zest 12 Ton 14 Iso 15 Peckish 16 Sep 17 Cease 20 Yield 21 Gang 23 War



13 Mistle (4)
14 Arroyo (4)
18 Incorporated (5)
20 Night principle (5)
21 Group of eight (5)
22 Mine shaft (4)
23 Good (4)

13 Mistle (4)
14 Arroyo (4)
18 Incorporated (5)
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21 Group of eight (5)
22 Mine shaft (4)
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13 Mistle (4)
14 Arroyo (4)
18 Incorporated (5)
20 Night principle (5)
21 Group of eight (5)
22 Mine shaft (4)
23 Good (4)

WEDNESDAY PAGE

JOANNA LUMLEY'S DIARY

For the face cream we are about to receive

The toastmaster collared me as I entered the Hilton Ballroom and asked me if I would say grace before the Pye Colour Television lunch. I ascended the platform and, standing like a ventriloquist's dummy behind the dignitaries at the top table, I said into a microphone "For what we are about to receive may the Lord make us truly thankful", and went back to my humble position at table 27. I am, in fact, always inordinately grateful for any food; it's something that seems rather hard to come by in the hurry-burry of life today. I can eat before the show and risk going to sleep or being sick on stage, or wait until midnight.

Since my trip to Hunza, in the Himalayas, I have eaten apricots every day, and because I can't get the kernels I eat almonds instead. (This is, I believe, the cure for most known ills). At school, we had to be truly thankful for food, very deplorable fare. I have an undimmed memory of a vivid pink blancmange which we called Face cream because it tasted of Nivea, and Sunday Special, which came in a glass bowl and consisted of layers of the week's left-over puddings looking like a section showing antediluvian strata of the earth. Face cream. Boiled Baby, Tootsie, Sludge, Auntie's Leg, sweet remembered carillon of youth.



Posting some letters in the late afternoon, I encountered a duck and a drake who came waddling unexpectedly out of one of the grander driveways and began to cross the road. Cars were hurtling down upon them so I sprang out to do traffic duty. Eventually I shoved them back on to the pavement. I waited till the coast was clear and then tried to usher them over. They had found a good puddle, however, and were dribbling about with their beaks, and wouldn't move. I couldn't leave them there. They were obviously aiming for Holland Park, two streets away. "Yah, ducks," I shouted, clapping my hands. With pained expressions, they took off and sailed out of sight. A schoolboy was watching me, Lumley, sworn friend of all living things, making an unprovoked attack on a pair of dumb beasts. "I couldn't leave them to cross on their own," I explained. He looked at me gravely. "I think you behaved very sensibly," he said, and I declare I blushed with pride.



With the injured neck back in position, we set off to film the commercial. An idyllic scene: two of us cycling on a tandem through the May countryside, a picnic strapped behind in a wicker basket, sun hats and bare arms. The first line we chose would narrowly through white nettles and cow parsley, with thick hawthorn hedges on either side. It was also the only route to the

local dung-heap, and we spent several anxious moments leaping nimbly into the ditch as precarious mountains of manure steamed by at regular intervals. I suppose it was about three degrees above zero; and when we got to the picnic scene, the sky had turned a wintry black and thin icy rain began to fall on the fluffy hill. Charles Sturridge, talent flunter from him like confetti after his acclaimed work on *Brideshead Revisited*, directed us through a loudhailer like an eccentric ringmaster. "I shall be the church bells. Look at the church when I strike. Bong! Bong!" This is the stuff you never see on your screens; when the tiny film is shown, we shall be the envy of the viewing public as we lounge effortlessly under a tranquil English heaven, scoffing food and laughing in the sunlight. The camera will never show the broken bicycle chain, mauve shuddering arms and boggy ground, but that is part of the attraction of the game. I like filming as much as anything I can think of. I was waiting for my final appointment with my genius osteopath when the door opened and in walked Gareth Hunt. Two thirds of the New Avengers had finally cracked under the strain and become Old Avengers. It is slightly irritating to think that Patrick Macnee, the third and oldest, is leaping about like a two-year-old in Palm Springs, fit and bronzed, while his two younger assistants drag their decaying bodies round the medical centres of London. I see with interest that the programmes are to be shown again soon. As I have seen five of the 26 episodes, I shall record them on my machine and watch my past life flashing before my eyes as the shadows lengthen.



It is the strangest feeling after working your hardest on something for a month to be denounced publicly. Thousands have never heard of you or your show immediately conclude that you are a spectacularly dull menace, plodding through an evening of unredemptive boredom. Thousands more, reading a different paper, rush to see your smash hit before it sells out. It is Kipling's triumph and disaster on a smaller scale and has nothing to do with the six performers who play nightly to normal audiences which laugh and cry and clap, and occasionally shout "Bravo" or nod off to sleep.

In the intimacy of the King's Head theatre, we can study the punters as they study us. We have had people who feel sick and can't get out, someone doing up their shoes on the edge of the stage during a love song, a noisy child which we bribed into silence with sticky cake, and a full-scale drama of a wretched woman who was carried out past the piano while we said "Very big, China" on the *Private Lives* balcony. Rain fell through on to people who made paper hats out of napkins, and in a moving moment from *Brief Encounter*, there was a muffled shout of "Frank, pass me the screwdriver". Sometimes the stage has to be repainted and our feet go "squack squack" as we try to glide to and fro. But oh those happy moments when you can hear a pin drop, or the roars of laughter hold you by your neck line, or when the handkerchiefs flutter out like doves after the sad bits. It is, at once, all important and quite unimportant. Let us savour the delights of the moment, *Diesen Kuss der ganzen Welt*.

After his son died, Pete Murray took to non-stop work to overcome his grief. Liz Hodgkinson hears how he coped

How does a parent come to terms with the suicide of a child? The simple answer is that you don't, said Pete Murray, the disc jockey, whose son Michael killed himself nearly two years ago.

Today Murray gives the first of a series of lunchtime talks held at the St Lawrence Jewry Church in Covent Garden, where celebrities tell how they coped with tragic and traumatic events in their lives.

Outwardly, Pete Murray appears composed. He is fit, lean and tanned and, at first, doesn't seem weighed down by grief. He was back on the air two days after hearing of his son's death, and has been hard at work ever since.

He lives with his second wife, Tricia, a barrister, in Wimbledon. When you talk to him, the showbusiness facade fades as he tells how his life has been affected by this most harrowing of parental experiences.

"There is not a day goes by when I don't think of Michael," he said. "Even now, I try to avoid being in places where he and I used to go together. It can't be avoided completely, but I find that places have the power to bring back the most agonizing grief. Some people were surprised when I went back to work so quickly. I didn't feel like work and, at the time, I never wanted to work again. But I knew I had to get on with the rest of my life and, in fact, working hard really helped."

"There was also surprise that I was able to talk about Michael quite easily and calmly. I realize now, though, that I was in a state of profound shock for about six months. I put myself on to automatic pilot, and went through the motions of carrying on as normal." He broke down only once and that was in public, on *Top of the Pops*.

"I think that was when the reality of his death at last sank in," he said. "It came home to me finally that a young man with a good future before him had died, and that no amount of talking, heartsearching or grieving would ever bring him back. I feel that over the past 18 months I have been through a very abnormal and unusual experience, and it has affected my view of everything."

"After Michael's death, I felt a



The happy times: Pete Murray with Michael. 'A fantastic relationship'.

great need to remain responsible and not let myself go. But I have asked myself over and over again: why did he have to die? I have spent a lot of time in churches, I've been to see mediums, but I've found no answer. I do envy those who can find comfort in religion, but for me there was none."

Michael Murray, known professionally as James, was 28 when he died, an actor, and outwardly extrovert and happy. "Nobody would ever have guessed that he suffered from the most terrible black depressions," his father said. "It was during one of these that he took his own life. He had been drinking at the time. He only drank when he was in this state."

"The very hardest thing for me has been not to blame myself for what happened. Of course, I've tortured myself by wondering where I went wrong, and asking myself whether his death could have been prevented by more vigilance, better treatment. But that line of thinking just drags you and everyone else down, and achieves nothing."

"I am sure that through Michael's death I have become a stronger and better person. Nothing worries me any more... as nothing can possibly matter, compared with a young man's life. It seemed supremely important to me, after Michael's

death, not to crack up myself. So I didn't turn to drugs of drink. Murray has never drunk and has strong views about avoiding alcohol at times of stress.

"I know I would have been completely disgusted with myself if I had been weak enough to try to find solace in mind-altering drink or drugs. Drink is a common way of dealing with deep problems, but it doesn't make them go away, and causes tensions rather than releasing them. It doesn't help the grief to dissolve, and all that happens is that your health and mental state suffer."

After the tragedy, Murray found that all last year he was far more emotional than usual. "For instance, I was very badly affected by the Falklands war. While others were praising heroic actions, I just saw all these healthy young men dying so pointlessly. What was it all for? I realise now that there is nothing more important than life, but most of the time we are so casual about it. We all think we are immortal, until death comes close."

Murray was divorced from his first wife 20 years ago, and Michael was brought up mainly by his mother. From the age of 17 to 21, he lived with his father. "We had a fantastic relationship," Murray recalls. "After he died, I had letters from people who had known us

both, saying how they envied our relationship. But nothing could stop Michael from succumbing to these overwhelming depressions."

"As a father, I don't see what more I could have done to save him. He was what he was, and I just cannot feel responsible. He was having treatment which I think did him some good, but I have a conviction that even if I had been with him 24 hours a day, I couldn't have prevented the tragedy."

"For a long time, I found it easier to talk to strangers, people who hadn't known Michael, than those who were close to me. Michael died in August and it wasn't until October that Tricia and I felt able to go away together, and face each other. We just buried ourselves in work until then."

As a long-standing household name, Murray has had to live out his private grief in full public glare. For some, this might have proved too great a strain, but he felt that being a well-known name actually made life easier. "I had literally thousands of letters from the public," he said. "Everybody was very kind. In showbiz, you find that very many people have had appalling tragedies in their lives, and it's partly this that gives them the strength to perform, and carry on."

"I was bombarded by the press

after the event, of course, and had to read the story in every paper, but nobody was nasty. Complete strangers have come up to me in all sorts of funny places, and offered words of consolation. I prefer this to embarrassed silence. Some people, of course, have avoided me because they thought I would be emotional about it, and break down, and make life unpleasant for them."

"And there have been those who have actually walked away from me, as if they didn't want to come so close to death. But for me, it has always been a safety valve to talk. I knew that attempting to bottle it up would be the worst thing, as it would then all seethe away underneath. Grief has to be expressed, but in one's own way. Murray feels his sanity has been preserved through his involvement in sport. "I play a lot of tennis, golf and cricket," he said.

"It is a wonderful way of taking your mind off worries. I did try jogging, but that didn't work at all, as I kept churning over thoughts about Michael as I ran. My advice now to anybody trying to deal with bereavement is to involve yourself as much as possible, to be really active, and feel you are still useful. But you must take part only in things which are really you. I didn't read lots of philosophical books that wouldn't have been right for me. I had to be doing things all the time."

Murray promotes the work of the Mental Health Foundation. "Six weeks before Michael died, he came with me to a charity function organised by the MHF," he said. "Afterwards, I felt I wanted to keep in touch, as I admired the work they were doing. His talk today is in aid of their funds."

"I like the MHF because it tries to help ordinary people and not just the mentally handicapped. If we could only get to grips with depression, we wouldn't need to spend so much money on researching other illnesses. People become ill mainly as a result of stress. I felt it was vital that I didn't allow undue stress to build up in me. Talking about my son's death does, in a strange way, allow the stress to flow out."

"I have had a very rare experience and I feel I must now put it to use. It has been a learning experience for me, and has shaken up all my previous values. Eventually I might be able to answer that question that still haunts me: why did Michael have to die? Was he doomed, or could his depression have been helped? The answers won't help Michael now, but they could perhaps save another young person in his position."

The aubergine is a versatile beast

THE TIMES COOK



Shona Crawford Poole

Pictures of perfect tomatoes, melons, peppers and aubergines were beamed into our homes last week from Chelsea. In the programme I saw on the flower show, television gardener Peter Seabrook had plenty to say about the size and colour of the varieties being grown but not a word about their taste. The only indication that all this glossy produce was even edible was his observation that some green peppers, which were well on the way to being tea chests, were just right for stuffing with mince.

The aubergines were huge, too, good only for chopping up or puréeing: quite useless for stuffing. Even a half of one of these monsters was enough for two people.

Technically, aubergines, like peppers and tomatoes, are fruit. In the eastern Mediterranean and Black Sea areas they are combined with lemons, spices and sugar to make jam. And in Armenia, thumb-sized aubergines are preserved in heavy syrup spiced with cinnamon and cloves and scented with rosewater.

Everywhere they are grown - from Portugal westwards across the whole of southern Europe and the Middle East to Asia, whence they came, aubergines are made into fritters fried in olive oil. In most of these places they are also stuffed to be eaten cold, and in the South of France, they are baked with cheese to be eaten hot as a dish on their own, or as a vegetable with meat.

The salting, rinsing and drying of

aubergines called for in most recipes is intended to draw out bitterness. By attracting liquid from the spongy flesh its capacity to absorb oil is usefully reduced, too. To reduce still further the quantity of oil required in dishes incorporating slices of fried aubergine, they can be brushed with oil and browned under a very hot grill.

Fragrant olive oil, and plenty of it, is called for in the preparation of *imam bayildi* which means "the priest, or holy man, fainted." Much has been written about why he swooned. Whether he was overcome by the extravagance of the recipe, or by its flavour, is anyone's guess.

Imam bayildi Serves six

3 small aubergines, about 225g (8 oz) each
120 ml (4 fl oz) olive oil
225g (8 oz) onion, coarsely chopped
2 cloves garlic, finely chopped
225 g (8 oz) tomatoes, peeled and chopped
1 small green or red pepper, sliced
2 tablespoons raisins
2 tablespoons pine nuts or silver almonds
1 teaspoon ground allspice
Salt and cayenne pepper to taste
2 tablespoons fresh lemon juice

Cut the aubergines in halves, lengthwise, keeping the stalk. With-

raisins, pine nuts or almonds, and the allspice, salt and cayenne.

Put the remaining oil in an oven dish which will hold the aubergine shells in one close-fitting layer. Arrange the shells in the dish and divide the stuffing between them. Sprinkle the shells with lemon juice, and pour boiling water into the dish to come no more than half way up the sides of the aubergines. Do not pour it into them.

Cover the dish and bake in a preheated moderately hot oven (190°C/375°F, gas mark 5) for about 1 hour, or until the aubergine shells are tender. Cool in the cooking liquid, and when they are quite cold, drain the stuffed aubergines, and serve them with a little fresh oil trickled over them. Eat *imam bayildi* as a first course or serve them as a choice in cold buffet.

Gratin of aubergines Serves four

680g (1½ lb) aubergines
4 tablespoons olive oil
225g (8 oz) onions, finely chopped
2 cloves garlic, finely chopped
225g (8 oz) tomatoes, peeled and chopped
Salt and freshly ground black pepper
225g (8 oz) Ricotta or sieved cottage cheese
4 tablespoons freshly grated Parmesan or strong Cheddar cheese
1 large egg

150ml (¼ pint) single cream

Freshly grated nutmeg

Fresh basil, oregano marjoram leaves

Peel the aubergines and cut them in thick slices. Salt liberally and leave to stand for at least an hour before rinsing them thoroughly and drying them. Brush them with oil and grill them on a high heat until they are golden and tender. Turn once.

Heat the remaining oil in a frying pan, cook the onions until they are tender without allowing them to colour. Stir in the garlic and tomatoes and cook until the mixture is fairly dry. Season it well.

Beat together the cheeses, egg and cream, and season the mixture to taste with salt, pepper and nutmeg.

Arrange half the grilled aubergine slices over the base of a shallow ovenproof dish and top with the onion and tomato mixture. Scatter basil, oregano or marjoram leaves over the tomato layer and cover it with the remaining aubergine slices. Pour the cheese custard over the vegetables and bake the dish in a preheated moderately hot oven (190°C/375°F, gas mark 5) for about 40 minutes, or until the cheese topping is puffed, firm and golden.

Serve the gratin of aubergines very hot with a rice pilaf or grilled meat as a main course, or on its own to begin a meal.

Helping hands for deaf ears

FIRST PERSON

By Kathy Robinson

This is about a profoundly deaf child's first two terms in comprehensive school alongside 850 hearing children. In 20 years' time, or maybe more, it might be usual for such children to go to their local school; but now it is not. When we first recognized that our daughter, Sarah, would benefit from being taught alongside hearing children, resistance to the move from the special education system was enormous. Even when Sarah was up to the academic standard of hearing children of her age she was still denied access to her local school.

At the age of 10 and after a long and harrowing fight she was allowed to attend her local Catholic primary school. She was slightly above average in most subjects, and below in only maths. She had been denied access to the school on the ground that the partially hearing unit she attended 12 miles away from home could offer her an education the ordinary school could not.

This is where the special system was and is fundamentally wrong. Since being in local schools, Sarah has achieved in all ways, far quicker and far more than was ever possible for her alongside deaf children. She is also happier than ever before, because she "belongs".

So why did we choose a local comprehensive with ostensibly no awareness or experience of deafness, no training, and no specialist teachers or equipment? We chose it because of what it offered our children: its ordinariness and its

normality. For a deaf child they are the key.

Sarah began her formal education at four and a half at a school for the deaf, at six she travelled to an infant, and then junior partially hearing unit (both of which were largely responsible for making a transition to an ordinary school possible) until her move to the local school at ten. At 11 we had the choice of applying for her to go to the only grammar school for the deaf (boarding), the school for the deaf again, or we could pay for her to go to a private school with fewer pupils. Alternatively there was a comprehensive with a unit 11 miles away.

After considerable thought we chose the comprehensive because Sarah was deaf. We chose it despite the fact that she would have only half an hour a week with a visiting teacher of the deaf, and even though the other options meant more individual and specialist attention. We chose it because hearing children in the community were a reflection of life. In the hearing children's acceptance of Sarah - and therefore her acceptance of herself in their midst - Sarah would be prepared for that life.

The staff's attitude and willingness to teach Sarah were vital for her integration and happiness. When we approached the headmaster he seemed surprised that we feared he might not be prepared to accept Sarah. However, six months before

Sarah's entrance to the comprehensive we were still unsure whether she could cope. A primary school with one class teacher to lipread is infinitely different to a school with many teachers, a tight schedule, a varied curriculum, and hundreds of other pupils to consider.

This is when Sarah took hold of the situation herself. She wanted to continue with her many primary school friends into the comprehensive.

Because she was so determined to stay with her friends she was motivated academically. She pulled herself up in areas of weakness until she was competing equally with her bright friends in all subjects. The presence of hearing children, then provided the necessary competition which stimulated Sarah into reaching goals previously thought impossible.

So what does it mean to be profoundly deaf in a comprehensive school? Few will comprehend the extent of the handicap (mainly because it is well hidden) nor understand the depths to which it has taken the sufferer in the past. It

is lonely to be among people who are unaware of the implications of deafness. Without an aid, Sarah would not hear the sound of a pneumatic road drill.

With an aid Sarah hears words in a distorted fashion, the teachers had no objection to wearing a microphone which was radio-linked to a hearing aid she wears on her belt (which in turn is linked to two ear level hearing aids) but often thought not to be working when Sarah didn't respond. She relies mainly upon lipreading - a face turned to the blackboard makes her more cut off than if someone had switched off her aid.

Friends proved indispensable to Sarah, and her circle has widened at the school and she has never felt left out. Her friends automatically repeat jokes and without protecting her in a smothering way they ensure she is as informed as they are.

Deafness demands patience, tolerance, understanding, generosity and thoughtfulness. Such caring qualities as these, practised by Sarah's friends each day are those which any school or parent must desire. The acceptance of Sarah by all in her class as "normal" and as such unworthy of comment has already achieved our aim.

Of course there were difficulties. At first Sarah was exceptionally tired; the concentration needed for listening, guessing, searching for the source of a question and again the

answer, lipreading a host of new faces, was immense. She complained regularly of not understanding teachers, of them mumbling, talking too fast or turning away from her. Yet she seemed to be tackling increasingly complex work with a reasonable understanding.

Sarah was extremely happy and as the weeks went by the times when she did not understand grew rarer until they did not occur at all. The teachers, to whom we are eternally grateful, faced her, spoke clearly, checked that she was understanding, repeated instructions and placed her near the front of the class.

The 1981 Education Act makes it a duty of local education authorities to educate children with "special" educational needs in ordinary schools providing that he or she receives the special educational provision that he or she requires; that it is compatible with providing efficient education for the children with whom he or she is being educated; and that is compatible with the efficient use of resources.

Comprehensive schools were based on the intention not offer the same education to all but the same educational opportunities to all. Sarah was given this opportunity and with the help of constructive and caring staff and pupils has grasped it with both hands. After two terms there will be a third for Sarah.

Modern Times on Friday features hairdressers



Sarah: understanding the sound of silence

THE TIMES DIARY

Sparing a dime

The United Nations has devised a microcomputer program to help with urban planning in poor countries. The first cities to have used the system are Bloomington, Minnesota, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin. UN cynics say this may be the first time a UN aid agency has provided technical assistance to the USA, and point out that in keeping with Reagan's budget stringencies, America made no contribution this year towards the costs of the agency in question.

Not keeping up

Norman Fowler, a Times journalist who made it to the Cabinet, prides himself on maintaining his professional relationships in Fleet Street. At yesterday's Tory press conference he told his first questioner: "You have a poor memory, Mr Jones." "No, no," chorused the team from *The Guardian*. "His name's Brown, Colin Brown." "Oh, sorry," said the minister. "But you still have a poor memory."

Service!

Now that the Chelsea Flower Show has decamped, local tennis players are keen to see how quickly the 130 holes in their tennis courts will be repaired. In previous years the work, eventually completed in a couple of hours by what appeared to be a road-mending team, has waited 10 weeks after the show, and last year it was done so ineptly that the courts remained flooded after rain where new surface had been applied. This year the borough council has held out hopes that it will repair the damage by mid-June.

Stringing along

Otto Klemperer's American cousin makes her South Bank debut this Saturday, but this is no doppelgänger for the crafty old stick. Erika Klemperer is a soft-spoken violinist from Indiana, grand-daughter of Dr George Klemperer, a Berlin physician who treated both Lenin and Caruso and gave financial support to Otto early in his career. Erika met Otto at family reunions, but knowing no German missed the asperity of his much-feared wife. "I was awed by his presence", she tells.

Going cheep

Thomas Bewick, the naturalist and engraver whose vignettes occasionally supply a mini-illustration down at the bottom, was born in a stone-built house at Stockfield, Northumberland, which has just come on the market for about £30,000. "From the little window of my bedroom", Bewick wrote, "I noticed the varying seasons of the year; and when the spring put in, I felt charmed with music of the birds, which strained their living throats to proclaim it." The agents promise that the birds are still there.

Off-break

Surrey's Monday total of 14 against Essex is unrivalled in the county's annals since 1880, when they made just 16 against Nottinghamshire at the Oval. There was less excuse on that occasion, for Surrey boasted four England cricketers in the first five of their batting order. Wisden says the feat of the Notts bowlers, Shaw (three for six) and Morley (seven for nine) "stands unsurpassed in the history of the game". Surrey's present captain did not try to transfer the blame, but said: "We just batted badly," which could pass for the understatement of the year.

BARRY FANTONI



"Do they lose their deposit?"

Carrying the can

A Spanish head has rolled as a result of King Juan Carlos's speech in Brazil which, as I reported last week, proved to have several paragraphs taken verbatim from an article written by Spain's Socialist premier, Felipe Gonzalez. Carlos Miranda, the foreign ministry's Latin American policy director, has accepted responsibility for mistaking a transcript of the article for a draft speech and resigned.

Clive Bradley, chief executive of the Publishers' Association, is becoming decidedly eccentric. In a letter to the four main party leaders urging them to set out their policies on public book provision, he invokes the spirit of Milton. These "Good books are not just the lifeblood of a master spirit, as John Milton told MPs in the second most famous statement ever addressed to Parliament... What, pray, is the most famous? I asked Bradley's assistant. "He doesn't know either," she said. "He is letting people make up their own minds. He did scribble down two possibilities, but I've lost the bit of paper." My guess is that Bradley is still waiting for the most momentous statement to the House, viz the announcement of an open-ended subsidy to the publishing industry.

PHS

Bernard Levin on the stark choice ahead

Why we can all take hope from Labour's ruin

The sight of Mr Foot hanging himself higher and higher with every shift, gaseous, unfinished, verbless, unintelligible sentence he emitted like ectoplasm in reply to Mr Brian Walden's patient, courteous, deadly questions on Sunday's *Weekend World* was so distressing (and I speak as one who has said some very offensive things about Mr Foot) that I switched off two-thirds of the way through. I felt like a member of Greenpeace watching a month-old seal pup beating its own brains out.

It is impossible not to experience a spasm of disbelief at the recollection that Mr Foot was chosen as leader when the choice was still confined to the Parliamentary Labour Party) decided four-fifths of the way through the twentieth century and in a free and secret ballot, to select this quivering old Struldbrug as the most fitted to challenge Mrs Thatcher's Conservatism, and to govern the country in the event of the challenge succeeding.

I say this not in the spirit of a Jewish funeral, at which all the mourners are obliged to throw a spadeful of earth on to the coffin, but because there is a lesson for the future in it. In search of the meaning of this last act, I first remind ourselves of the remarkable pattern of voting among Labour MPs in November 1980, when they were choosing a successor to Mr Callaghan.

On the first round, Mr Healey had a commanding lead with 112 votes to Mr Foot's 83; John Silkin, that zero of thousands, was momentarily persuaded 37 of his parliamentary colleagues to behave as though they shared his belief in his manifest destiny; and Mr Peter Shore, presumably putting down a marker for a future election, brought up the rear with 32. The rules provided for a second round, if no absolute majority was secured; the outcome was a victory for Mr Foot by 139 votes to Mr Healey's 129. *Habemus Papam*.

In those figures, it can be said, lies the explanation of the condition in which the Labour Party now finds itself. It can reasonably be assumed that all or most Labour MPs want to win general elections; it should therefore follow that the man they elect as their leader is the one whom they judge most likely to bring about that result. But they could hardly have believed on this occasion that it was Mr Foot who best fitted the specifications of the job.

They knew that Mr Healey was tough, unscrupulous, hungry for power, tireless, shrewd and possessed of the mind of an intellectual and the soul of a gangster; they knew also that Mr Foot was weak, clumsy, easily wrong-footed, incapable of leadership, devoted to living in the past and mentally lazy. Yet many of those who were not already ideologically committed to him, that is to say the "floating voters" of the P.L.P., chose him in preference to Mr Healey, and thus precipitated the train of events which has since led, with an awful inevitability, to a point at which the man who would be prime minister if Labour won the election can think of nothing more useful to do when addressing a meeting at Oxford than accuse Lord Hailsham of "licking Hitler's boots" 45 years ago. (Mr Healey could think of three dozen better lies than that in a quarter of an hour, and you wouldn't need to be an OAP to understand what he was talking about when he told them.)

These men are to be replaced with the virtues of discipline, efficiency and purpose. So far, however, the first two have been more talked about than practised (a Russian disease), and the purpose has not been clearly defined. The most significant of the senior Brezhnevites still in place is Mr Konstantin Chernenko, the stocky, 71-year-old party administrator who was Brezhnev's own choice for party leader. There are rumours that Brezhnev left a "last testament" naming him as successor.

Mr Chernenko recently returned to public life after an absence attributed by his office to "a cold" and by others to "pneumonia", and, as secretary responsible for ideology, is due to make the main report to the Central Committee meeting.

Pravda recently published a laudatory review of a book by Mr Chernenko on party organization, but he has lost a great deal of the power he previously had over party patronage, and is widely seen as weak. The same is true of Mr Nikolai Tikhonov, the Prime Minister. At 78 he is old and respected but is not seen as a suitable exponent of the tough policies of the Andropov era.

Someone who is, or would like people to think he is, Mr Geidar Aliyev, the former party chief in Azerbaijan who was catapulted into the Politburo and the deputy premiership last November. He is

resolved. It is symptomatic that what was supposed to be a full-scale plenum on agriculture in April turned into a curious interminable meeting of regional party secretaries at which Mr Andropov merely suggested that agriculture needed to be reorganized.

A key figure in his economic plans is Mr Nikolai Ryzhkov, who was promoted to central committee secretary last November and is supervising a restructuring of the confused economic bureaucracy. Also in the ascendant is Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, who is only 32 and a Politburo member with responsibility for agriculture. He recently got lengthy television exposure during a visit to Canada, when he came across Soviet viewers as smiling, urbane and articulate.

What is not clear is how many Politburo members will be ready to back Mr Andropov if he decides to press his campaign against corruption and inefficiency and point Russia in a new direction. He has key Politburo members such as Marshal Ustinov, the Defence

Minister, on his side, but is opposed by others, including the powerful Ukraine party chief, Mr Vladimir Shcherbitsky.

One of the cards he holds is the vacant presidency, a post he has not so far combined with that of party leader, as Mr Brezhnev did.

The Soviet Union has been without a head of state since November, a situation which may well be rectified at the Supreme Soviet which follows the plenum. It could be Marshal Ustinov, although he and Mr Andropov do not wish to give the impression (least of all to peace movements) of a military-KGB government. It could be Mr Gromyko, but he is needed to coordinate foreign policy. Mr Andropov himself might become president, or he might reduce the post to its former nominal role and pass it to some colourless figure such as Mr Viktor Grishin, the Moscow party boss.

Either way the jostling for position should (unless the presidency remains vacant yet again) give Mr Andropov a further opportunity to reshuffle his pack. It will also focus attention on constitutional anomalies: although the head of state is confirmed by the presidium of the Supreme Soviet, it is not stated who elects him, or how. Equally, it is not clear whether the post of chairman of the Supreme Defence Council - in effect, commander-in-chief - which Mr Andropov apparently holds (though no announcement has been made) goes automatically with either the party leadership or the presidency - or conceivably both.

Asked if they can explain the procedure, officials either look blank or say that the matter is "much too delicate to be discussed".

Richard Owen

General elections accelerate change and decay in language, because so many of the word-slinging classes are speaking at once, striving after a memorable, or at any rate snappy, phrase that will make a headline. To leaders here and there we owe such boring old clichés as the Man on the Clapham Omnibus, knee-jerk liberals, and reds under the bed, and such recent flashy phrases as U-Turn if you like, the Lady's not for Turning, and the Iron Lady herself.

The latter was one that misfired. It was in fact introduced on January 24 1976 in the Soviet Defence Ministry newspaper *Red Star*, in an article signed by one Captain Y. Gavrilov. Ma Thatcher, then leader of the Opposition, had warned the House of the increasing Russian threat to the West. *Red Star* accused the Iron Lady, adding incorrectly "as she is called in her own country", of trying to revive the cold war, referring to her "viciously anti-Soviet speech", and to "the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union".

The sobriquet was picked up by Mrs Thatcher's native opposition,

and given a run at the last election, with singularly little effect of the kind required. What Captain Gavrilov and our own dear Labour Party had not taken into account is that Iron is not necessarily a boo-word, as in the Iron Curtain or the Iron Maiden of Nuremberg, who was even spikier than Mrs Thatcher can be on occasions. In British English it also has strong positive political connotations, implying resolution and courage, as in the Iron Duke, Cromwell's Ironsides, and going back 10 centuries, Edmund Ironside, so called from his iron armour.

Captain Gavrilov should have thought of the lunacy-sobriquet Stalin, Man of Steel, even if he has forgotten about Bismarck, the Iron Chancellor. I do not think that Mrs Thatcher's opponents will persevere with the Iron Lady in this election.

The phrase will disappear into the dictionaries of dead political jargon, to amuse those of us who are amused by such things. Its substance this time, to judge from the campaigning speeches, is going to be Boudicca, the pop form for Boudicea.

This is not going to do the users much good. I dare say that they intend to imply by it that our Prime Minister is belligerent, aggressive, bloodthirsty, jingoist, irrational, and trying to extract more mileage from the Falklands Factor than is decent. They forget that belligerence, aggression, jingoism, and the rest are electoral virtues rather than vices. They also forget that the Queen of the Cent is our earliest national heroine, commemorated by every thing from a sympathetic speech in Tacitus ("Then you will win in this

Iron in the blood

New words for old, by Philip Howard

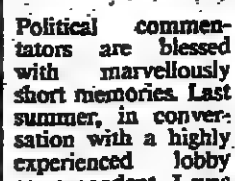
Iron in the blood

Iron in the blood

After the poll is over

JUNE 1 1983

Jock
Bruce-Gardyne



Political commentators are blessed with marvellously short memories. Last summer, in conversation with a highly experienced lobby

correspondent, I was bewailing the fact that ministerial office had halved my income and doubled my workload. "Well," was the unfeeling reply, "you'd better get used to it - you're stuck with it for another five years, and no mistake."

(He was wrong about that, but no matter). I couldn't resist reminding him that when we had met at the party conference in Blackpool only nine months previously he had assured me that a Tory debacle when the next election came was already inescapable.

Back in 1960 the conventional wisdom, in the aftermath of the third successive Tory victory, was that Labour could never hold office again, and four short years later Harold Wilson was comfortably ensconced in Downing Street. By 1968 it was the Tories' turn to be written off. Labour had become "the natural party of government." Two years later Ted Heath was in charge.

So let us keep our fingers crossed. With eight days to go to polling day, though, it is perhaps permissible for a mere spectator to speculate about how the face of British politics would change if Labour gets the drubbing that the polls predict. For in that case the 1983 election would turn out to be the watershed which has been too often rashly promised in the past.

First, the Tory party. The vision of a horde of hard-faced petty bourgeois trampling on the toes of sensitive Etonians and consigning the nobility and gentry to the trash-can of history is a product of the fevered imagination of the Belgrave school of politics. A large majority would certainly create problems of party management, if only because the prospects of preferment for any individual would be numerically diminished. And Parliament, like nature, abhors a vacuum: if the electorate fails to supply a substantial opposition, the ruling party has to perform that service for itself. But there is no evidence that I know of to sustain the proposition that the attitudes of Tory candidates liable to be swept to Westminster on a heavy tide would transform the balance of opinions and prejudice in the party overnight.

The implications of the polls for the opposition parties are more fundamental. The SDP, it seems, is heading for decimation (using that much-abused word in its literal sense). That would be a pity. There was a lot of talent in the SDP ranks

in the last Parliament. David Owen has the makings of a formidable parliamentarian and even perhaps a statesman of calibre - but no doubt he will be back. The Liberals, by contrast, were not a particularly impressive bunch: yet it looks as though they will be the beneficiaries of any significant tactical voting that may materialize.

But it is on the Labour side that the changes could be most profound. And not just, or most significantly, in Parliament. The union leadership would surely have to come to terms with a transformed environment. Most of them, unfortunately, are Labour Party magnates first and industrial negotiators a pretty poor second. Nevertheless some - the electricians and the engineers - could snap their links with Labour fairly swiftly.

In other cases - Clive Jenkins, for example - the rank and file might take the decisions for the leadership. For the real power brokers in the Labour Party, the Bassets and the Evanses, the party might be more protracted and distressing. Yet, parting, even there, would have to come.

Within the Parliamentary Labour Party the remaining moderates could expect a fairly swift eviction. It has for long been obvious that to Labour's Marxists the merit of a policy lay precisely in its unacceptability to the more democratic partners. Reinforced as they could be in a shrunken party, they would lose no time in achieving parity.

And so the Labour Party would find itself consigned by its own choosing to the role of the communist parties of western Europe for most of the post-war period: a rump of strident opposition.

For the country at large this must be a consummation devoutly to be desired. The so-called "between Labour governments" increasingly manipulated by their Marxist tails, and Tory governments halting the slide to collectivism but hardly making progress up the slope away from it, would be ended. The country would enjoy a choice of democratic options. Whether that would be to the ultimate benefit of the Tory party is, of course, another matter.

The author, *Economic Secretary to the Treasury*, was *Conservative MP for Knutsford*. He is not seeking re-election.

Tomorrow: Barbara Castle

James Curran

Eight days to stop Big Sister

At the beginning of the election campaign, Labour had an outside chance of winning. It had three things going for it - popular support for many of its economic and social policies (clearly documented by its privately commissioned polls), a large number of undecided voters to bid for, and an appalling government record to hang around its opponent's neck.

That Labour is now trailing even farther behind the Conservatives than it was two weeks ago is due to the inadequate way it has fought the campaign. It is still not too late, however, to change its approach and win back support from some of the 5,200,000 voters who, according to Gallup, are wavering in their support for the Conservative Party and the Alliance.

Labour has failed partly because its strategy has been flawed from the outset. Its leaders decided to devote much of the first half of the campaign to attacking the failures of the Government, and the second half to proclaiming the merits of its alternative.

But this master plan, inspired by the success of a similar strategy adopted by the Conservative Party in the last general election, does not take into account the new mood of fatalism that has developed since 1979. In order to make an indictment of the Thatcher government stick, Labour has first to convince marginal voters that its alternative will work.

This point should have been brought home after the first week of the election run-up, in which Labour leaders spent all their time savaging the Government's economic performance, particularly its near-crisis record of unemployment. By the end of the week, according to the polls, Labour's lead on the unemployment issue had actually declined, while the Conservatives' rating on managing the economy had improved.

Labour had thus led with its highest trump card and still managed to lose the race. This was partly a consequence of the pedantic style of some of its leaders. But more importantly, it was because they failed to consolidate their attack by giving prominence to Labour's plan for containing inflation and sustaining growth.

When reminded, for instance, of the past difficulties encountered by Labour administrations, they did not immediately outline (unless I was watching at the wrong time) the new measures for checking imports, generating investment, controlling prices and extending worker democracy and responsibility. Because of this failure, they allowed Conservative propaganda about Labour's extremism and the relentless logic of market forces to go effectively unchallenged.

Last week was intended by party strategists to be devoted to an attack on the Conservative run-down of

the welfare state. Instead, it began with headline reports of policy differences between Labour's leader and deputy leader, continued with an attack by Labour's former leader on party policy, and ended with an unprompted attack by Labour's leader on a parliamentary candidate for whom he had travelled miles to share a platform in support.

The damage that this did to Labour's cause should have been avoided or at least contained, at a time when most party activists have submerged their differences and are desperately trying to stop the Conservatives from winning. Labour's leaders should have nipped last week's press speculation in the bud by immediately clarifying rather than seeking to fudge any ambiguity in Labour's manifesto, and then moved back on the offensive.

Labour is now happily back on the attack. On Monday the party's campaign committee decided to develop a more integrated team approach, but this is merely fine-tuning rather than a fundamental change in style.

If Labour is to recapture the lost ground, it must concentrate on presenting effectively its policies for curbing prices and creating jobs. This means going into greater detail than is currently intended in the party's new campaign theme of "curing makes economic sense".

This needs to be linked to a more radical and abrasive attack on the Government's record. Mrs Thatcher's ministers are not simply bad managers; they are the government of the management class. They have increased unemployment in Britain at twice the international average in order to cow unions into submission. They have increased the number of the poor by deliberately redistributing wealth to the rich at a time of economic stagnation. They have run down welfare services.

Their bland, evasive manifesto is reticent about the really hair-raising proposals, leaked to the press, that senior ministers have been discussing in private. These include extreme anti-union measures that would bankrupt trade unions, the training of troops to break strikes, government sponsorship of private medicine and the retention of the NHS only as a Cinderella service for the poor, and social control measures for the growing army of long-term unemployed.

If some of these proposals are adopted, they will lead to a crucifixion of prices, followed swiftly by government redistribution as we lurch into a Jew-and-order society. The only way to avert this is for Labour to prevent a landslide Conservative victory in the next eight days by fighting the right campaign. Otherwise 1984 could well prove to be the year of Big Sister.

The author is editor of *New Socialist*.

Iron in the blood

Iron in the blood



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AT SOCIETY'S SERVICE

The Conservatives' "hidden agenda" for social policy is, the opposing parties would have us believe, a document so steeped in the blood of sacked hospital porters, classless teachers and de-indexed pensioners that it must be kept away from the electorate's sensitive eye. The half-baked contents of the leaked ministerial discussions of last autumn are of course a boon to the opposition.

Much heat is generated, but no light is shed on how to pay for the over-stuffed social cushion beneath our declining economy. The fact is that there is no agenda, no clear statement of Conservative social policy - and more is the pity.

For the Thatcher Government's one thread of intellectual unity on the social front since 1979 has been its willingness to address the contemporary swell of consumer dissatisfaction with the way the institutions of the welfare state are now run. At times the issue has been subsumed in the Government's unsuccessful bid to control public spending. But at best the first four years of Thatcherism have seen public managers forced to count the cost and consider the effectiveness of the social services. At worst, pay and productivity in health and education have barely been examined. A social security system neither equitable (in its treatment of the long-term unemployed) nor efficient (in its various "traps") rolls expensively on.

Regardless of macro-economic circumstances social policy for the next five years must take as its watchword managerial strong-mindedness. This principle asserts that health care will be better and cheaper once restrictive practices are tackled in the operating theatre as much as in the hospital kitchens; that

for both schools and teachers there is much in the good old nineteenth century principle of payment by results. On one side it quizzes the beneficiaries of social benefits (including sacrosanct child benefit) about their real need. On the other it knocks on the doors of the powerful professionals and says to consultants as to head-teachers: take the responsibility and consequences of the expensive budgets of schools and hospitals. In all this privatization will have a role - but as a tool of imaginative management rather than an end in itself.

Here is the rub for the Conservatives. This managerial agenda - enough to upset the public sector unions, the professional bodies as well as the Labour Party - is a recipe not for revolution but reform. It requires the conviction of politicians at the centre that the public service or benefit is justified and worth collective provision. It embodies a distinction, for example on hospital beds, between those (who include many National Health administrators) who would welcome the selective closure of hospitals as part of a structured plan for beds and facilities, and those with a scarcely qualified dislike of all collective provision, who would see it as another desirable reduction in the public health service.

The public appetite for welfare reform is as sharp as ever. Perhaps more than any earlier time, the Conservatives during this election are carrying with them the hopes and fears of ordinary Britons of - an increasingly out-of-date phrase - the working class. These Conservatives, on the best available evidence, are not voting for abandonment of the principle of public provision. They are how-

ever, asking for two things: one, a sense of priorities in social services (for example to put the care of the elderly at the top of the spending list even if it means cuts elsewhere); and two, an application of strong management, to cut down the layers of administration and sharpen up performance by staff in contact with the public.

To its justified embarrassment, the white-collar union Nalgo commissioned a sample survey during 1982 to test public attitudes towards spending cuts and the social services. The full text of the results are to be published next week in the journal *Public Money*. They should be widely read, not least by participants in the Family Policy Group past and future.

What Nalgo found was that "the cuts" are not judged harsh or unacceptable, even in the NHS; that privatization was welcome if it implied increased efficiency and effectiveness. The public wants better-run services. "However," the report says, "the consensus was that certain services were essential, and that these the state continue to support." These include health, education, care for the old and handicapped. In other words Nalgo found an endorsement for managerial revolution. Let a "hidden agenda" that contains some cogent proposals along these lines be brought forth at once: the public would applaud the Conservative politicians who did so. But for the Conservatives to propose universal private health insurance would be to advance without any semblance of public approval and, eventually, to offend that sense of social fairness which, though diffused by the pains of the recession, remains a noted British characteristic.

MODESTY IS THE BEST POLICY

The value of the annual western economic summit is not to be found in any particular achievement of each gathering. It lies in the fact that the summit has become a regular procedure for the leaders of the most important western economies to get together, compare notes and, where possible, organise their economic policies to the maximum collective advantage of the world economy as a whole. Given the uncontrollable nature of economic activity, this co-ordination becomes more a question of damage limitation, and of creating conditions for stability leading to growth, than of any concerted activist programme.

Summits, therefore, should not be preceded by great expectations, nor followed by heavy disappointment. It is fanciful to the point of foolishness - unbecoming a Balliol scholar and a former Chancellor who has personally attended such summits - for Mr Healey to pronounce that Williamsburg has put every job, every firm, and the entire western financial structure in jeopardy. The hyperbole of the hustings.

At Williamsburg the leaders of the west took stock. They agreed that the world economy will be

more likely to grow in an environment of low inflation, reduced interest rates and higher productive investment. President Reagan, certainly in public, escaped lightly the charge which most Europeans would level at him, that persistently high American interest rates - induced by his unwillingness to bring down public borrowing - have seriously inhibited the growth of the world economy. However, even in Britain, with 4 per cent inflation, the real rate of interest is still punishingly high.

Apart from its general endorsement of the Thatcher/Howe disciplines on economic management, the summit also recognised the damage to a tentative renewal of western economic confidence which is caused by volatility in the movement of exchange rates. The Americans are still opposed to fixed rates; but there was no public row with the French. Nevertheless the leaders committed themselves to more co-ordination both in official interventions in the exchange market and to search out a more effective and regular system of monitoring their respective fiscal and monetary policies in the hope that such convergence

would reduce the wider movements of currency.

There is no shadow of a new Bretton Woods here, though the Bretton Woods rules are now being violated to the damage of us all. But equally there is no indication yet that the leaders of the western world have the will - or perhaps even the capacity - to observe those rules better, or to replace them with a new set which would be more faithfully observed. In those circumstances convergence is obviously preferable to divergence and is more likely to be achieved by modest summits than by peddling unobtainable panaceas.

In the end inflation comes down and then stays down because peoples' expectations of inflation come down and stay down. That occurs on a world scale just as much as in each national economy. The Williamsburg communiqué will have helped modestly to reduce those inflationary expectations still further, but not yet far enough. Perhaps that is why it has been greeted with exaggerated disappointment by those people who either do not pay enough attention to the psychology of inflation, or do not mind giving it untimely encouragement.

THE SMELL OF BURNING

It was quiet yesterday in Lebanon, except for the noise of Israeli planes breaking the sound barrier over Syrian positions. Has the crisis passed, or is it only that deceptive slight decrease in tension which often precedes catastrophe? The former, one must hope, but even so it would be only the immediate crisis that has passed. The underlying dangers remain as strong as ever.

Of the two protagonists, Israel is probably the more unhappy with the tactical situation that now prevails. Her occupation of the southern half of Lebanon is rapidly developing into the kind of war that she likes least, and which her leaders have often served notice they will not tolerate: a war of attrition. Israeli soldiers are being killed in Lebanon, in ambushes and other forms of irregular warfare, at an average rate of approximately one a day.

Most Israelis believe that their army has long since achieved whatever it can achieve in Lebanon and would like to get it out. The government has signed an agreement with Lebanon designed to permit that. But the weakness of the agreement is that Syria has an effective veto over it, and Syria is clearly not disposed to let Israel off the Lebanese hook so lightly.

In theory Israel could ignore the Syrian presence and go ahead with implementing the agreement. Syria is not a party to it and on paper it is not conditional on Syrian withdrawal. In practice Israel is unlikely to do this. To withdraw leaving the Syrians in place would look too much like accepting defeat.

Moreover Israel would have legitimate doubts, in those circumstances, about Lebanon's ability to implement her side of the agreement.

Another option much canvassed in Israel is a partial and unilateral withdrawal to the "45-kilometre line" on the Awali river, just north of Sidon. It is thought this would be an easier line to hold than the present front, and it would relieve Israel of responsibility for policing the Chouf, with its bitter local feuds between Maronites and Druzes. But that would hardly provide a guarantee against continued ambushes and booby-traps south of the line. Nor, being unilateral, would it involve Lebanon in any obligations towards Israel: The war of attrition would go on.

There must therefore be a temptation to seek a solution by driving Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization out of Lebanon *manu militari*. If Mr Ariel Sharon were still Israel's defence minister that operation might well have been undertaken by now. Although the American Government is unlikely to have explicitly authorized it, it has given the kind of signals which Israel has in the past interpreted as a "green light" for decisive military action.

On the Syrian side, President Assad may feel in a tactically more comfortable situation but he is strategically unhappy. As things stand he has little prospect of recovering the Golan Heights or of achieving an overall Arab-Israeli settlement in which Syria would play the role he regards as rightfully hers. Moreover the Israeli-Lebanese agreement has

saddled him, in the eyes of much of the world (including many Arab governments) with responsibility for prolonging Lebanon's agony. Protected by an impressive new screen of Soviet missiles, he may think that another all-out war in Lebanon would serve his turn, by giving him the benefit of renewed Arab solidarity and forcing the Arab-Israeli issue back to the top of the super-power agenda, as in 1973.

Both Israel and Syria, in short, could be tempted by the *politique du pire*. But the leaders of both countries if they keep their heads, should resist that temptation. Our Jerusalem correspondent reports an increase in violence on the West Bank over the past twelve months, in spite of the destruction of the PLO infrastructure in Lebanon. Can anyone seriously believe that Israel would sustain a lower casualty rate in Lebanon, or would find it easier to extricate herself therefrom, after overrunning the whole country?

For that matter, can anyone seriously argue that the Arabs are better off today for their "victory" in 1973? It is one thing to involve the superpowers in your conflict, and it is quite another to ensure that they produce a solution to your taste. In fact the results are dangerously unpredictable. Even in 1973, the heyday of détente, the Middle East triggered a nuclear red alert. In the present state of international tension such a crisis might be even harder to contain. Both superpowers should already be working actively to forestall it.

Meansto protect parish registers

From Mr Desmond Mandeville

Sir, May an Irishman comment on Mr Philip Blake's letter (May 27), where he implies that county record offices provide safe custody against fire? Most Church of Ireland parish registers had been (obligatorily) deposited in the Public Record Office, Dublin, by 1922; and when, in the disorders of that year, the office was burnt down, only four out of several hundred registers could be saved.

It was a major disaster; for those that were lost would clearly have survived had they been left in parish custody. Centralized records commonly prove a soft target to war and revolution, and one should not presume Britain to be forever the exception.

Mr Blake appears to misinterpret the requirements of the measure, and of the guide which goes with it, regarding old records maintained in parish custody. The measure stipulates a rustproof steel cabinet with secure lock; no call whatever for through ventilation. The guide recommends a timber lining and shelves, partly for climatic control, but partly also as fire protection.

Timber as an insulator is better than asbestos - so long as there is insufficient air for outright combustion. Enclosed in its steel shell, if fire breaks out nearby, the timber lining can char sacrificially, starting at the top and not catching fire. Provided a fire brigade is called and the fire dealt with and provided the cabinet is not crushed by falling masonry first, the valuable contents should be well protected. At worst they will suffer a relatively mild kipping, from which they would doubtless recover under skilled conservation treatment.

Yours faithfully,
DESMOND MANDEVILLE,
68 Hervey Road,
Blackheath, SE3.
May 31.

From Mr F. J. Chopping

Sir, The preservation of parish records is essential but parishes also wish to have them available locally. Those of this parish will go to Taunton, 40 miles away. The answer is to have them copied, but the parochial Church Council could not justify the cost.

As the retention of records in the parish was considered by the parish council to be in the interests of the area it has made a grant from the "free two pence" rate for 90 per cent of the cost. That it was empowered to do so under Section 137 of the Local Government Act, 1972, has been confirmed by the district auditor.

Yours faithfully,
F. J. CHOPPING,
North Brewham,
Bristol,
Somerset.

Meeting at the 'Mail'

From Mr Michael Edwards

Sir, In the comments made by your contributor, Christopher Ward, today (May 27) on the resolutions adopted earlier this week by the National Union of Journalists, he claims that the chapel's members were "encouraged", and speculates that they were "prompted", by Paul Johnson's statements in the *Spectator* that "policies are determined by editors and the general consensus of senior staff, themselves influenced by rank-and-file journalistic opinion and readers' letters". Mr Ward has got it wrong. The *Daily Mail* chapel was not "encouraged" still less "prompted" by Mr Johnson. Their resolutions were a spontaneous expression of their feelings that their sense of professionalism was being offended by the paper's one-sided coverage of the General Election. Mr Ward says that the meeting was attended by 50 journalists. He is wrong again. Between 70 and 80 were present. They did not seek the support of Mr Benn or anyone else. The resolutions expressed their point of view and they were duly conveyed to the editor and the matter rests there.

Yours sincerely,
MICHAEL EDWARDS,
Father of the Chapel,
National Union of Journalists,
Daily Mail,
Northcliffe House, EC4.
May 27.

Staffing of Jobcentres

From Mr Tom Otley

Sir, Last week I advertised two jobs for printers in one of the fourteen Oxfordshire weekly newspapers, both stating "previous experience not essential - suit lively young person interested in acquiring a variety of skills and developing a career in the printing trade". I had three replies, two from young men already in employment. There are 17,329 currently recorded as unemployed in the county, 919 of them under the age of 18.

I rang the Jobcentre in Oxford and was told: "Yes we do get one daily local paper but none of the weeklies; but we do not have time to scan it as we have had staff cuts at the Jobcentre, and therefore can cope only with vacancies notified to us directly by employers; now that the unemployed can draw benefit without having to register with the Jobcentres seek to place only those who get in touch with them voluntarily, and they no longer have to waste time with those who do not really want to find work at all."

If the Manpower Services Commission's response to the despair of the unemployed is apathy, what hope is there?

Yours sincerely,
TOM OTLEY,
Managing Director,
Information Printing Ltd.,
Eynsham,
Oxford.
May 26.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Implications of an Alliance revival

From Mr Christopher Smith

Sir, On page one today (May 30) you have the Conservative chairman saying how his party would govern after a landslide victory and warning that votes for the Alliance might let "the Labour Party into power by accident". On page four you print opinion poll results which account for Mr Parkinson's defensive noises about a landslide. But even the one (MORI) that most reflects the growing Alliance threat makes nonsense of the "let Labour in" bogey.

Suppose there is a further swing of 7 per cent from Labour to the Alliance: Con. 46 per cent, Lab. 30-7-23 per cent, All. 23-4-7-30 per cent. That still gives a Tory landslide. Or a swing of 8 per cent from the Government: Con. 46-8-38 per cent, Lab. 30 per cent, All. 23-4-31 per cent. That too would give an undeservedly large Conservative majority.

More probable than either is what Mr Parkinson actually fears - the Alliance gaining from people who would have voted Labour and from those who would have voted Tory. Suppose both these swings happen together: Con. 46-8-38 per cent, Lab. 30-7-23 per cent, All. 23-4-7-30 per cent. That, surely, is something like Mr Parkinson's "worst case". But how does it let Labour into power? Not in any way, unless the Tories perversely told Messrs Jenkins and Steel that they were not interested in a Conservative government moderated by the Alliance or an Alliance government unmoderated by the Tories: the two things that the electorate would be said to have wanted.

It would not be accident or the fault of Messrs Steel and Jenkins if they then asked Labour to eat its words and join an Alliance coalition or support an Alliance government. It would not be Labour in power either. As the polls show, only a massive return to voting Labour can let them in.

Can Mr Parkinson really believe his warnings?

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER SMITH,
Tilcom,
The Square,
Aspley Guise,
Nr Milton Keynes,
Buckinghamshire.
May 30.

From Professor Julius Gould

Sir, The British are rightly respected for their attachment to existing constitutional forms - even to the extent of guaranteeing free speech to those who seek to subvert the constitution. But are there many countries other than our own in which, at the height of a general election, politicians would busy themselves with inventing a quite novel, and quite bogus, constitutional principle?

I refer to the solemn warnings we are now hearing to the effect that a

Tory "landslide" would be faintly improper - if not actually un-British. These warnings bring hypocrisy into disrepute when - as is often the case - they are accompanied by a high-pitched whine that it is somehow unfair to secure, let alone to press, a political advantage.

The hard-bitten politicians who advance these notions provide the electorate (perhaps without intention) with a modicum of entertainment. But I wonder whether "at the end of the day" (if I may pirate another of their favourite themes...) they will not merit as much contempt as ridicule.

Yours faithfully,
JULIUS GOULD,
Reform Club,
Fell Mall, SW1.
May 27.

From Mr J. W. Saunders

Sir, Although this seems a dull election with a foregone conclusion, I doubt if electors realise the golden opportunity now in their hands to influence the future of parliamentary democracy in Britain. Seldom have we had such power, or the luxury, to cast votes for the best men and women to preserve democracy. Tactical voting is no longer a ploy, but a necessity.

Parliament itself is at stake, not least because of the threatened takeover of her Majesty's Opposition by extremists of the left. The Labour Party has been split in the last years by those who calculate that another five years of Mrs Thatcher will make Britain ripe for revolution (and their calculation is not fanciful, given the unemployment figures).

Not since the seventeenth century (when civil war ensued) have the opposed main parties been so far apart. Extremism is not confined to Labour. Up here in Stockton South we have a Conservative candidate with a National Front past. I would strongly urge all electors to examine the credentials of their candidates and vote for the best parliamentary man or woman in their constituencies.

We need to look very closely at those who might be swept into Westminster in a Thatcher tidal wave. We need to support Labour ex-MPs who are fighting their own extremist constituency parties (the election of Pat Wall in Bradford North or Terence Fields in Liverpool Broadgreen would be a disaster for Parliament). Especially in those constituencies where the Conservatives stand no chance, the only effective way of ousting an extremist is to vote SDP/Liberal Alliance.

Each vote must be carefully weighed: will this candidate fortify, or weaken, parliamentary democracy? Such an opportunity may not recur.

Yours respectfully,
J. W. SAUNDERS,
17 Benton Road,
Middlesbrough,
Cleveland.
May 28.

Death fear in S. Africa

From the South African Ambassador

The letter of Sir Richard Acland and others concerning the conviction of six ANC terrorists (May 19) omits certain facts which are essential to a proper appreciation of their cases.

In the first instance, all six persons were tried in open court in accordance with the full processes of the law. The media and the public which had access to the court would inform your readers that allegations that confessions were extracted under torture were duly examined and dismissed by the court. In addition to their convictions for high treason, these persons were also charged with, *inter alia*, murder, attempted murder, robbery and sabotage.

Serious criminal acts of this type are, in most societies, punished by the most severe penalties provided by law. In South Africa, this includes capital punishment. In all cases where a court pronounces a death sentence, such sentences are automatically subject to review in accordance with a series of defined procedures which include, in the last instance, revisions by the state president meeting in executive council.

Sir Richard cites a "resolution by

students of the University of Cape Town" which purportedly argues for the granting of prisoners-of-war status to ANC terrorists. These opinions of an unidentified, unquantified body of students at one of our eighteen universities do, I trust, illustrate that South Africa continues to defend the rights of those who wish to speak their minds. Such rights must be defended - also against those who seek to destroy them with bombs and guns.

Your readers are well-informed about the latest ANC outrage which killed 17 persons and wounded a further 200. (About half of those killed and numerous wounded are blacks.) The actions of Messrs Tsotsobe, Shabangu *et al* also claimed innocent civilian lives.

If a case is made to suggest that such criminals be treated as prisoners-of-war, let it not be advocated by those opposed to the granting of identical status to members of the IRA, etc, who have perpetrated identical atrocities. Let the case be made by those who say that the butchers of Regent's Park bear no criminal responsibility for their abhorrent deeds.

Yours faithfully,
MARAIN STEYN, Ambassador,
South African Embassy, WC2.
May 24.

Reporting Lebanon war

From Rabbi David J. Goldberg

Sir, I needs must, with fastidious distaste, respond to the offensive letter which you saw fit to publish from Mr Robert Maguire (May 23). Its combination of pseudo-psychology and ersatz theology has a displeasing provenance, going back to those 19th century anthropologists who solemnly "proved" that Jews were civically unreliable.

Since the majority of his letter is constructed round his own fanciful perception of my "negative ethnocentrism" (whatever that might mean), "unconscious disguise", "patriotic ambivalences" and religio-political "dilemmas", there is no purpose in trying to respond to the vapourings of his imagination. Two points, though, deserve to be made.

Firstly, Mr Maguire produces the phrase "Next year in Jerusalem" as a triumphant proof that all Jews are de facto expatriates. That phrase occurs in the Passover *haggadah*, which tells of the Exodus from Egypt and Israelite redemption from slavery. It is as much a part of the twelve-hundred-year-old narrative as is the opening prayer which says, "This year we are slaves, next year we may be free."

Precisely because any western Jew who now wants to, can indeed go to live in Israel, some modern *haggadah* omit the phrase entirely, others reinterpret it to mean a Jerusalem of universal brotherhood and peace, still others retain it out of nostalgic tradition.

If Mr Maguire knew this, it was malicious of him to misinterpret the phrase. If he didn't, it should demonstrate to him the dangers of ignorantly meddling in another

religion's theology in order to make specious allegations.

Secondly, he accuses me of not uttering one word of regret in my letter of May 19 about the agony of Lebanon or the plight of Palestinian refugees. I didn't, because neither was directly relevant to the specific issue of media bias in reporting last summer's war.

However, I should have thought that my reservations about that war, shared by a substantial number of Israelis and other Diaspora Jews, and my often-expressed conviction, not least in the columns of *The Times*, that peace will only come to the Middle East on the basis of mutual recognition between Israelis and Palestinians, and partition of the land, were well enough known to have filtered through even to Dunbartonshire and the furthest recesses of Mr Maguire's tortured mind.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID J. GOLDBERG,
The Liberal Jewish Synagogue,
28 St John's Wood Road, NW8.

Premature swansong

From Mr Marc Rochester

Sir, Paul Griffiths on Brahms (May 9): "We know so little of his late keyboard music including the set of 11 Preludes and Fugues for organ that he chose to be his swansong."

Mr Griffiths certainly proves his point. Brahms's swansong was a set of 11 Chorale Preludes and Fugues for organ, both when he was very young.

Yours etc,
MARC ROCHESTER,
Carrig na Cule Hotel,
The Promenade,
Portstewart, co. Londonderry.

Long-term merits of conscription

From Major-General J. D. Frost

Sir, The lack of enthusiasm for a return to conscription as suggested in your recent leading article (May 23) was predictable. Though conscription was essential in both the past world wars it was introduced only after great struggles. It is equally essential now but will not be accepted without a prodigious effort.

Conscription is unpopular within the Army because all ranks feel that service is more pleasant without it. It may be different as the threat becomes more obvious. If the Warsaw Pact forces were to launch a sudden surprise attack today, they would find the British Army undermanned, desperately trying to reach their battle stations, dependent on the safe arrival of reinforcements from the UK, and striving to evacuate large numbers of families. All this during a largely adverse air situation.

At present we are gravely short of manpower to hold a front in Europe, to defend the UK and other overseas commitments or to provide reserves which would be needed as soon as battle casualties occurred. It is fashionable to claim that our long service regular battalions are considerably more effective than conscript ones, but this is not borne out by the relative achievements during the world wars, nor the campaigns in Korea and Malaya. Indeed, in the latter, British conscript battalions could do better than the long-service Gurkha battalions. Moreover, they were much easier to administer, having far fewer families than the regulars.

The General Staff like to maintain that we could not afford the overheads needed to train the conscripts. The solution is to put the recruits directly into the units which would have to train them in the normal course of their duties. Territorial units have always had to do this and with minimal resources compared to regular units. However, now their products are totally acceptable to the Regular Army on mobilization so there cannot be much wrong with the system.

One great difference within the units would be that most of the men would not be married. The benefits that would accrue from the reduction in the number of service families would be far reaching. The gain to the nation in having to share more significantly in the defence of their realm is quite immeasurable.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN FROST,
Northend Farm,
Milland,
Liphook,
Hampshire.
May 27.

Banks and Third World

From Wing-Commander K. H. P. Murphy (ret'd)

Sir, The clearing banks, either directly or through their constituent merchant or overseas divisions, have lent vast sums to Third World and neo-communist countries, and are now forced to roll up the interest or even write-off some of the billions of sterling involved.

No doubt the lending was at rates which made considerable profit for them initially. Do they not feel some degree of guilt when they are now, or so I read in your financial pages, forcing many small companies, some of new enterprise, in this country, into receivership and/or closure for failure to keep up interest payments or repayments of capital.

The Kremlin must be laughing "all the way to the bank" at their actions which cannot be helping the vital economic recovery for this country.

Yours faithfully,
K. H. P. MURPHY,
7 Radnor Mews, W2.
May 19.

Waterloo wasteland

From Mr M. D. Cockburn

Sir, The South Bank sites are described in today's *Times* as "one of the most flagrant of postwar planning disasters" and Cedric Price has been chosen to find the remedy. May I suggest to him that the whole length of the river bank, from the GLC to the Hayward Gallery, should be used for terrace housing, one house deep, with a few gaps to allow views of the river and a few pubs with terraces onto the river.

The houses could be let on medium term leases (and if this requires an Act of Parliament, so be it). It is now obvious that our climate and nature are unsuited to the large expanses of promenade which now front the various halls, and that we are much happier with the more intimate glimpses of the river which are still to be seen on a few remaining "domestic" stretches of the Thames, east and west.

Yours faithfully,
MALCOLM COCKBURN,
Pond Farm,
Hilfield,
Dorchester,
Dorset.
May 23.

The Denver Boot

From Miss Rosemary Rainey

Sir, Who was it who claimed that the newly introduced "Denver Boot" was foolproof? Yesterday, incredulous spectators watched as two young Frenchmen, having discovered that they had been clamped, jacked up their rusty Renault and succeeded in removing the clamp with a little exertion, earning themselves a round of applause.

The wheel-clamp is now safely on its way to France as a souvenir of British intransigence.

Yours faithfully,
ROSEMARY RAINEY,
Harlequin,
Crowborough Hill,
Crowborough,
Sussex.
May 24.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
May 31: The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh, this evening attended a dinner of the Nuffield Club to celebrate its bicentenary, at the Savoy Hotel.

Her Majesty and His Royal Highness were received on arrival by Major-General Sir George Burns (Colonel, Coldstream Guards) and Colonel Martin Masse (president of the club).
The Marchioness of Abergheny and Lieutenant-Colonel Blair Stewart-Wilson were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
May 31: The Prince of Wales, President, the British Medical Association, gave a reception at Kensington Palace this evening.

KENSINGTON PALACE
May 31: The Duke of Gloucester, Patron, Silver Jubilee Walkway Trust, unveiled Indicator 7 in Trafalgar Square. Afterwards His Royal Highness attended a reception at Canada House and was later entertained to lunch by His Excellency The High Commissioner for Canada (The Honourable Donald C. Jamieson) at 12 Upper Brook Street, London.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Bland was in attendance.

The Duchess of Gloucester will present the "Britain in Bloom" Awards on behalf of the London Tourist Board at St John's Hall, Bedford College, Regent's Park, London, on July 1.
The Duchess of Kent, as patron, will attend a concert to be given by the

Yehudi Menuhin School at the Wigmore Hall, London, on July 5. The Duchess of Kent, as patron, will attend the Berkeley Square Ball on July 11.

The Duchess of Kent, president of the British Computer Society, will present the prizes at the Jubilee Schools Project Competition at Lanchester Polytechnic, Coventry, on July 13.

The Duke and Duchess of Kent will attend an evening performance of the Royal Tour of the East at the Court on July 14.

The Duke of Kent will visit the Guildford Senior Schools' art exhibition, "Britain in Bloom", at the Guildhall in Guildford on July 15, and later, as Chancellor, will preside at the congregation for the conferment of first degrees and diplomas at Surrey University.

The Duke of Kent will attend the British Grand Prix at Silverstone on July 16.
The Duchess of Kent, as patron of the 150th anniversary celebrations of the Oxford Movement, will attend the anniversary Eucharist in Oxford on July 16.

The Duke of Kent, president of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, accompanied by the Duchess, will name the new Penlee lifeboat at Mousehole, Cornwall, on July 18.

The Duke of Kent, as Grand Master, will attend the annual service of the Order of St Michael and St George in St Paul's Cathedral on July 19.

The Duchess of Kent, as Chancellor, will preside at the honorary and ordinary degrees ceremonies at Leeds University on July 20 and 21.

Forthcoming marriages

Major A. D. Leakey, RTR and Miss S. J. Lawson
The engagement is announced between Arrandell David Leakey, Royal Tank Regiment, younger son of Major-General and Mrs A. R. Leakey, of Hampshire, and Sheila Jane, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs J. B. Lawson, of Walsley, Lincolnshire, Surrey.

Mr P. S. E. Haddock and Miss S. J. Sabini
The engagement is announced between Paul Stuart Haddock, only son of Captain and Mrs Norman Haddock, of St Luke's Vicarage, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, and Miss Sabini, of Montague Square, London, and Paris, Connecticut (formerly of Beirut, Lebanon), and of the late Mrs Sabini.

Mr J. E. Elgee and Miss N. S. Powell
The engagement is announced between John, son of Mr Basil Metcalfe-Elgee, of Forest Park, Richmond Avenue, St Peter Port, Guernsey, and the late Mrs Thelma Elgee, and Nicola, daughter of Mr and Mrs Trevor Powell, of The Spinney, High Trees Road, Reigate, Surrey.

Mr M. R. Platt and Miss A. C. Ingham
The engagement is announced between Michael, younger son of Mr and Mrs H. E. Platt, of Cowies Hill, Natal, and Ann, younger daughter of Commander and Mrs R. S. Ingham, of 14 Abelia Road, Kloof, Natal.

Mr M. R. Platt and Miss A. C. Ingham
The engagement is announced between Michael, younger son of Mr and Mrs H. E. Platt, of Cowies Hill, Natal, and Ann, younger daughter of Commander and Mrs R. S. Ingham, of 14 Abelia Road, Kloof, Natal.

Latest wills

Viscount leaves £117,884

Brigadier Francis Dighton Annesley, 14th Viscount Valentia, who died in March last, left an estate valued at £117,884 net.

Lord Valentia spent seven years research before his claim to the title was established. No other claim to the Irish viscounty had been recognised since the death of the ninth viscount in 1844.

Phyllis Waleyn SAUNT, of Senning on Thames, Berkshire, left an estate valued at £562,469 net. She left £183,000 to the Sue Ryder Foundation; £10,000 to the Royal National Institute for the Blind; £5,000 to the Imperial Cancer Research Fund; and £2,000 to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Barrett, Mr Kenneth James, of Bechill, East Sussex, £307,052.
Deyell, Mr Aubrey Barnett, of Aylesbury, £208,064.
Hayward, Mabel May, of Droghda, £206,133.
Larsen, Mr Harry Irgens, of Kensington, estate in England, £267,487.

Trentham, Mr Francis James, of Solihull, Warwickshire, £236,282.
Webb, Mrs Annie Yvonne, of Kensington, £209,922.
Williams, Mr Hugh Maitland Rowe, of Worthing, West Sussex, £259,749.
Yates, Mr John Trevor, of Kensington (Ponardolais), £379,979.
Wheatley, Mrs Kathleen Constance, of Little Aston, West Midlands, £201,563.

Grey, Mr Geoffrey Bridgman, of Edgborough, Birmingham, £208,189.
Hughes, Mr Horace Norman, of Pedmore, West Midlands, company director, £226,333.
Sault, Mr William Horace, of Highcliffe, Dorset, barrister, £257,250.

Church news

Church in Wales
Appointments
The Rev J. P. H. Walters, Vicar of Carthage with Llandfawel Fach, Llanfawel Fach, Marbury Cynog and Duffryn Hendon, Pwys, to be Vicar of Llandfawel Fach (Ponardolais), Swansea, West Glamorgan.
The Rev T. F. L. Griffiths, Curate of Swansea St Mary with Holy Trinity, to be Rector of Llangatwg and Llangybi, Pwys.

Woman, 188, dies

Mrs Sarah Warman, one of the oldest women in the country, died peacefully at her home in Woodstock, Oxfordshire, on Monday. She celebrated her 188th birthday in March.



Peer is at home in a castle or a racing car

Lord Arundel is providing a link between the historic past and today's fast-moving society with his participation in the British Thundersports series, a new motor racing formula started this year. He is seen above with his Siga-sponsored car outside Arundel Castle. Thundersports races

contain three classes within one race: cars of more than 2 litres, cars up to 2 litres and Sports 2000.

Lord Arundel and his team mate, Mr James Weaver, have already had a taste of success. The car has won its class and come second overall in heats

at both Snetterton, Norfolk, and Brands Hatch.

The team is sponsored by Lord Arundel's Siga bottled gas company and by Olympus cameras. If further sponsors are found, Lord Arundel hopes to enter next year's Le Mans 24-hour race.

University news

St Andrews
Nine honorary degrees will be awarded by the Senatus Academicus of St Andrews University at graduation ceremonies on July 7 and 8. The degrees will be conferred by Dr J. Steven Watson, the Vice-Chancellor, as follows:
Doctor of Science, Dr J. A. Allen, for his services to the University of St Andrews.
Doctor of Letters, Dr J. A. Allen, for his services to the University of St Andrews.
Doctor of Medicine, Dr J. A. Allen, for his services to the University of St Andrews.
Doctor of Divinity, Dr J. A. Allen, for his services to the University of St Andrews.
Doctor of Arts, Dr J. A. Allen, for his services to the University of St Andrews.
Doctor of Theology, Dr J. A. Allen, for his services to the University of St Andrews.
Doctor of Law, Dr J. A. Allen, for his services to the University of St Andrews.
Doctor of Music, Dr J. A. Allen, for his services to the University of St Andrews.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne
Appointments
Professor J. R. Hargreaves is appointed a Professor of Chemistry, Newcastle-upon-Tyne University.
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Grants
Royal Society £12,500 to Dr R. E. Smith, Dr J. H. Hargreaves and Dr R. E. Smith to study the effect of temperature on the rate of reaction between hydrogen and oxygen.
Wellcome £10,000 to Dr J. H. Hargreaves to study the effect of temperature on the rate of reaction between hydrogen and oxygen.
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Research
The Science and Academic Council have agreed to change the name of the Department of Medical Statistics to the Department of Medical Computing and Statistics.

Queen's Belfast
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Other appointments
Mr David Walker is to become acting director-general of the National Water Council on July 1. Mr Walker will hold the post until September 30, when the council is dissolved.

Mr Stott, who has been the council's director-general for the 10 years of its existence, will return to private practice as a consultant engineer. Other appointments include: Mr Robert Blaxter, former chief manager of Lloyd's Bank, to be director and chief executive, Access. He succeeds

Mr David Russell, who is returning to the National Westminster Bank.

Mr Reginald May, formerly Access director of operations, to be director and deputy chief executive, Access.

Dr Keith Dexter, a deputy secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, to be Second Crown Estate Commissioner in succession to Mr John Moore, who retires in October.

Mr Colin Williams, deputy director (administration) of the National Coal Board, South Wales area, to be director-general of purchasing and stores in succession to Mr Charles Templeman who retires on July 31.

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Sale room

Pottery buyers in search of quality

By Huan Maitland

As far as the buyers in the British and Irish pottery and porcelain market are concerned, the only worry is the lack of really high quality goods on offer. This is by no means a new problem, but it has become more acute since the sale held by Sotheby's yesterday, which did very well with the middle range, producing £103,823 with just over 4.4 per cent bought in, as against £84,683 with 3 per cent bought in in the equivalent sale on March 15. Where fairly exact comparisons can be made, quality alone dictated the prices.

In this connection, yesterday's sale included a rare and early Worcester hexagonal cream boat painted with flowers and chinoiserie scenes and dating from the late 1750s. This sold for £2,145 to the London dealer Simon Spero against an estimate of £800 to £1,200. In March a very similar cream boat, but with cruder decoration and less crisp moulding, made £1,870. Mr Spero said his increased bid was governed entirely by quality.

In general, the wares of the Worcester and Derby factories were much in demand, and the most expensive lot of the day, at £6,820 paid by another London dealer J. Sewell, was a lavish 108-piece Chamberlain's Worcester dinner service dating for

the most part from between 1800 and 1820, but with nine replacements from the 1860s. This had carried a conservative estimate of from £3,000 to £4,000.

At the other end of the time scale, and indeed the spectrum of taste as far as style and decoration went, was a rare white pottery London "delftware" candlestick, made in the middle of the seventeenth century, and which had had considerable restoration, which sold to Sampson for £6,600 (estimate £2,000 to £3,000).

This was a simple and plain piece, and for once the inverted commas are justified since the London potteries produced those at Delft, and it is possible that the word has no connection with the town, being derived from delfing, or digging, for clay. The contemporary English term was galleyware which, fanciful dictionary definitions notwithstanding, comes from the galleys or ovens, in which the clay was baked.

At Phillips, a routine sale of watercolours produced routine prices and a total of £12,830 with 7 per cent failing to find buyers. A pair of rustic Victorian scenes by William Manners, whose oil paintings have had a steady sale in recent years, made £420.

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Award for man killed in robbery

A Leeds man, who died from gunshot wounds while tackling an armed robber in a betting shop, has been posthumously awarded the provincial police gold medal.

Mr Clarrrie Bedford, aged 61, of Lawrence Road, Leeds, was in the shop in Leeds city centre to collect his winnings when Terry Stebbings, armed with a sawn-off shotgun, entered and demanded money from the manager.

The manager put £523 in a plastic bag and handed it to the robber, but as he backed out of the shop, Mr Bedford confronted him. They fell to the floor and Stebbings fired two shots. The second killed Mr Bedford.

The gold medal will be presented to Mr Bedford's widow, Mrs Audrey Bedford, by Mr Kenneth Oxford, the Chief Constable of Merseyside, in Eastbourne on June 15.

Stebbing, aged 43, was jailed for life in December.

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OBITUARY

GEN ALFRED GRUENTHER

Former Supreme Allied Commander in Europe

General Alfred M. Gruenther, who served with great distinction throughout the North African and Italian campaigns of the Second World War, was General Eisenhower's Chief of Staff in Nato, and rose to be Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, died in Washington on May 30. He was 84.

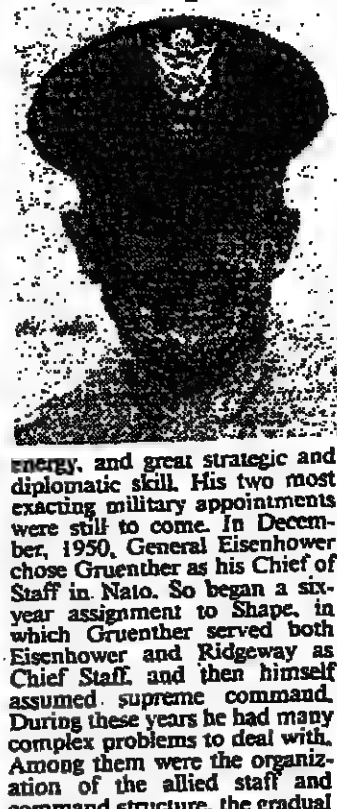
General Gruenther was one of those exceptional soldiers who, having been almost exclusively a Chief of Staff, proved himself to be an outstanding commander as well. Eisenhower called Gruenther his right arm.

Alfred Maximilian Gruenther was born on March 3, 1899, in Platt Center, Nebraska. His father Christian M. Gruenther was editor of the weekly Platt Center Signal, and as a youth Alfred sometimes edited the paper in his father's absence. On one occasion he is said to have written an article deprecating military expenditure - an unusual feat for subsequently so distinguished a soldier. He was educated at the Military Academy, West Point, and, graduating with a B.Sc. in 1918, was commissioned into the Field Artillery. During the 1920s and 1930s Gruenther did routine peacetime jobs, including eight years as an instructor in mathematics and electricity at West Point, and courses of instruction at the Command and General Staff School (1937) and the Army War College (1939). He was promoted captain in 1935 and major in 1940.

It was during the Louisiana manoeuvres of September, 1941, that his great ability received real recognition. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and in October of that year became Deputy Chief of Staff, 3rd Army. The Chief of Staff was Brigadier-General Eisenhower, and so began an historic partnership. Gruenther then succeeded Eisenhower as Chief of Staff, 3rd Army, and in August, 1942, renewed his association with his old chief by becoming Deputy Chief of Staff at Allied Force H.Q. in London, and later in Algiers. In this appointment he consistently displayed an absolute mastery of detail combined with the ability to maintain an unruffled calm at times of crisis.

When General Mark Clark formed the 5th Army, Gruenther became his Chief of Staff, and he served Clark in this capacity through the campaigns in Sicily and Italy. In 1942, Gruenther was the youngest major-general in the US Army. During the war in Italy, and particularly as Chief of Staff, 15th Army Group, he showed a particular aptitude for handling the problems both of an allied staff and of an allied command. At the end of the war in Europe Gruenther was Deputy Commander in Austria, but soon after returned to Washington to become Deputy Commandant of the National War College. He was then successfully appointed Director of the Joint Staff in October, 1947, where he supervised planning for the Joint Chiefs of Staff and was adviser to the Secretary of Defence, and in September, 1949, the Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans.

Gruenther had already shown that he possessed an extraordinary incisive mind immense



energy, and great strategic and diplomatic skill. His two most exciting military appointments were still to come. In December, 1950, General Eisenhower chose Gruenther as his Chief of Staff in Nato. So began a six-year assignment to Shape, in which Gruenther served both Eisenhower and Ridgway as Chief of Staff, and then himself assumed supreme command. During these years he had many complex problems to deal with. Among them were the organization of the allied staff and command structure, the gradual strengthening of Nato's forces, the build-up of the German Army (a contribution he regarded as both desirable and necessary), and the development of a nuclear strategy. How well he succeeded is a matter of record in every book written about the Nato alliance.

When in July, 1953, Gruenther, who up to that time had been almost invariably a Chief of Staff, became Supreme Allied Commander, it was at once the triumph and the logical climax of his military career. And when he handed over to General Norstad in November, 1956, it was clear that his great contribution to the defence of the Western powers had been his ability to manipulate military plans, for economic or political reasons, without compromising their military value. The Nato shield had been maintained and strengthened. Furthermore, people were in no doubt as to why it was there.

Gruenther then retired from the Army, and in 1957 became president of the American Red Cross. He was also a director of airways and insurance concerns. One of Gruenther's greatest pleasures and relaxations was playing contract bridge. It was when he was at the School of Artillery, Fort Knox, in 1920, that he first demonstrated his remarkable memory at the game. He quickly became an expert player, managed tournaments, and not only wrote *The Referee's Analysis of the Defensive Hands of the Lenz-Culbertson Match*, but, in 1933, published a book called *Duplicate Contract Complete*, which is still regarded as authoritative.

He was a fine speaker, and to anyone who had heard him lecture it was clear why he was known as the "Brains of the Army".

Among the many awards with which he was honoured were the DSC, an Hon CB, the Legion of Honour, and the *Médaille Militaire*.

He married in August, 1922, Grace Elizabeth Crum, by whom he had two sons. His wife died in 1979.

MR DONALD BRITTON

Donald Britton, a former principal dancer of the Royal Ballet, died on May 31 aged 53.

Born in London on August 17, 1929, he began his dance studies in Bristol before joining the Sadlers Wells school during the war and at the age of 16 he became one of the founder-members of Ninette de Valois's second company, Sadlers Wells Theatre Ballet, when the original Sadlers Wells ballet moved to Covent Garden during the war.

From the start he danced solo roles, and although his career was soon interrupted by military service he was promoted to be a principal dancer on his return to the company in 1951.

Among the leading parts created for him were solos in Frederick Ashton's *Valdez Leves* and *Sentimental*, Kenneth MacMillan's *Dances Concertantes* and *The Burrow*, and the title role in John Cranko's *Sweeney Todd*. During a brief period which he spent at

Covent Garden Britton also took part in the premiere of Massine's *Clock Symphony*. He excelled in comedy but his tough, forthright manner and assured technique enabled him to tackle a wide range of roles from Bluebird to Captain Belaye in *Pineapple Poll*, and he was a notable blue skater in *Les Patineurs*.

Britton left the Royal Ballet in 1965 initially to teach at the Royal Ballet School, although he afterwards danced for a time in musicals.

Since then he was for a while on the faculty of the Arts Educational Schools and more recently he moved to France where he started his own successful dance school in the Dordogne. He joked that he felt at home there because it rained almost as much as in Britain.

He fell seriously ill and a short time ago returned to England to undergo hospital treatment.

HIS HON W. A. SIME

D. M. C. and H. A. S. write:
Your obituary of His Honour W. A. Sime, though factually correct, failed to give a true picture of a man who achieved success and popularity in many spheres of life.

"Bill" Sime was born in South Africa. While still a schoolboy he scored 112 for Bedfordshire County Cricket Club against Lincolnshire and 110 not out against Hertfordshire. By the year 1932 he was Captain simultaneously of the Bedfordshire County Cricket Club and the Bedford Rugby Football Club. During this period he was recognised nationally as one of the leading scrum halves in the country and was given a trial for England.

In 1932 he was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple and joined Chambers in Nottingham.

His career was interrupted by the war when he joined the RAF. He served most of his time in South Africa, mainly in intelligence, where his knowledge of Afrikaans and local connections were invaluable.

At the end of hostilities he returned to the Bar and reopened Chambers in Nottingham. He in effect became the founder and father of the present large and flourishing local Bar in Nottingham.

In 1935 after he first joined Nottingham Chambers he made his debut for Nottinghamshire County Cricket Club and after the war from 1947 - 1950, during a difficult period for the Club, he was made Captain. In the summer months by general agreement, when Nottingham were playing at home the Divorce Court sat early so that Sime could get away before 11am to captain the local team; and he holds a record that is unlikely to be equalled of seven successful undefended Divorces in which he appeared as Counsel and 42 runs not out before lunch.

Bill Sime was never asked to do a job however difficult, thankless or unrewarding which he failed to accept, and in addition to his other duties he became a Commissioner at Long Kesh at the height of the troubles in Northern Ireland.

Well-mannered scheme deserves its prize



Simply successful: the flats in Melvin Lansley and Mark's award-winning development in Hertfordshire.

When a building receives a Civic Trust Award, a relatively rare event for modern architecture, the basis often seems to be the extent to which the development has not destroyed the environment, rather than its architectural merit.

Take, for example, a scheme of flats and houses on the site of a former joinery works, roughly opposite the west end of St Albans Cathedral, in Romeland. The scheme, by the architects Melvin Lansley and Mark, earned its accolade, the citation says, for linking two strong neighbours, an eighteenth-century manor, and some florid Edwardian half-timbering, for echoing their colouring, form and scale; for retaining an existing garden wall "to great advantage"; for respecting the important position of the development; and for well considering "paving, planting, lighting and step detailing".

All of those attributes are undoubtedly worthy of notice. But it is significant that we gain almost no idea of the architectural character of the new arrival.

To be fair to the trust, the Romeland scheme is very difficult to describe. A row of small, three-storey terrace houses crouch behind small gardens, a very model of unobtrusiveness. The cognoscenti will recognize these architects' sloping lead roofs and projecting

party walls from previous schemes in Tring (also an award winner) and Berkhamstead.

Inside, however, the character is transformed, for 16 flats had to be accommodated in two three-storey blocks. Private enterprise flats are not a building type one normally associates with significant post-war architectural quality, and it would not have been surprising to find that the care of the streetfront had been dissipated behind.

However, the principal interest of the scheme does not lie in the unobtrusive terrace houses, but in these larger blocks. Simple blocks of flats are rendered special by simple means: overhanging pitched roofs, corner balconies cut into the building envelope; very precise brick detailing to reduce the apparent bulk of the blocks; and, of course, all those important points noted by the Civic Trust, which bring the scheme together.

It is a sedate, sober, well-mannered scheme of some quality and, as such, undoubtedly appropriate for St Albans.

The Chester-le-Street town hall, the subject of Monday's architecture report, was designed by Faulkner-Brown, Hendy, Watkinson and Sonnet.

Charles McKean
Architecture Correspondent

THE ARTS

American Theatre

A bit of a mess, but it's no turkey



The Flying Karamazov Brothers at the Ritz Theatre

With the coming of spring, flocks of cuckoos have migrated to New York's theatres, and one is about to land on London. Joseph Papp's staging of Thomas Babe's *Buried Inside Extra*, The New York Shakespeare Festival's exchange for the Royal Court's production of *Top Girls*, is not exactly a fair trade, but not entirely a swindle either. It depends on how you look at it.

Mr Babe's play covers the last night of a newspaper whose city editor has neglected to tell any of its 427 employees of the closure until shortly after the curtain rises. As the final edition rolls off the presses and a home-made nuclear device hidden in the building ticks away, the editor (Hal Holbrook), the woman's page editor who has been his mistress for 20 years (Dixie Carter), a young reporter (William Converse-Roberts), an aging copy boy (Vincent Gardenia) and, briefly, the editor's wife (Sandy Dennis) hash over personal relationships while making stabs at finding the bomb, ordering out for hamburgers and drinking a lot of bourbon.

Much of the action and relationships remains unclear, and judged from a sober perspective the play can be called a mess. But taken on its own terms, as one must take the restaurant scene of *Top Girls*, it has a strange kind of appeal. The action begins at 3 am and runs through the small hours when rules do not have the same clarity as they do in daylight, and it is in this mood that Mr Babe writes. His story and characters have no meaning beyond themselves, like Caryl Churchill's - they have no more dimension than a boozy bow to *The Front Page* - but they embody an American quality quite savoured in the performance. Hal Holbrook - as he ages looking ever more like Rodin's Balzac with mischief in his eye - and Dixie Carter, a strutting, smoky-voiced temptress, make this crack brained comedy more representative of an American eagle than a turkey.

The flying Karamazov Brothers, making their Broadway debut at the Ritz Theatre and threatening to zoom over to the Old Vic with their version of *The Comedy of Errors*, are descendants from Aristophanes's Cloud Cuckoo Land, with relations in the Marx Brothers and Monty Python's Flying Circus. The tie that binds them is not blood but balance, for



Hal Holbrook arguing with Vincent Gardenia in "Buried Inside Extra"

they are jugglers who blithely toss around pins, sickles, boxes, lit torches, balls, eggs, frying pans, ukuleles, champagne bottles and two live cats. While the objects whizz about the Brothers trade terrible puns, eat, strip, play the question game from *Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead*, play rhythms and even "Chopsticks" on a xylophone with their pins, and invite audiences to contribute objects to be juggled. Though the act goes on too long and would play best without an intermission to halt the momentum, the show is a treat.

The trend Off-Broadway this spring has been bills of original one-acts. Artistic directors maintain that many budding playwrights cannot sustain their ideas and that the short form gives them a chance to try their wings and gain confidence. One distinctive voice emerging from the bills is that of Shel Silverstein, a best-selling author of children's books and *Playboy* cartoonist. The first three plays in *Wild Life* (Vandam Theatre) are sketches, the most arresting

showing a man dying of a heart attack while friends take his symptoms as clues in a game of charades. The second half of the bill is a shrewd, extravagant satire on the media's distortion of and cashing in on American values. In *The Lady of the Tiger*, a television director (Christopher Murney) manipulates an announcer, minister, contestant, censor, animal tamer and human prize as twenty million viewers wait for the live telecast of the ultimate contest. A young man clad as a gladiator will open a door and find either his dream girl or a hungry tiger. Not until curtain-call does one realize that Christopher Murney is a diminutive man, for as the wheezing-dealer director he is a titan, driving the play with the full manic vigor of his vision. Off-Broadway is also enjoying the genies' cuckoo qualities of *Jeeves Takes Charge*, Edward Duke's one-man Wodehouse show, paying a visit to the Space at City Center. A different kind of bird, a horny-billed creature, has landed at the Longacre

Dickson/Rathbone Wigmor Hall

A large and young audience at the Wigmor Hall on Monday was a fitting tribute to the musical wisdom still being passed on in college and practice-room by cellist Joan Dickson and pianist Joyce Rathbone. Their philanthropic musicianship has extended, too, to commissions, the latest of which is a *Grand Duo* by Praelux Rainer, receiving its first London performance on Monday night. It is a true duo, in its interrelationship of forces surpassing even that of the Brahms E minor Sonata with which the programme ended. And it is certainly Grand: bold in its virtuosity, confident in its design, and passionate in its language. The three movements are restless with an almost improvisatory richness of invention. Yet much is fashioned, economically and wittily, from a tiny descending three-semitonal

figure, bitten and torn from the cello, mirrored by chromatic figures opening from and closing into chords, and foiled by glassy, scattered figurations from the piano. The elements settle in the slow movement, hushed by remembrances of the "night-music" harmonies of the end of the first, and rocked into a near-lullaby. Framing a pause for meditation, digestion almost, the finale's dance macabre makes play with ever new rhythmic recreations, ending in an apothecary of runs. Beethoven's Sonata in C and "Bei Männern" Variations flanked the Rainer: the first a not over-fluent integration of gentle contours and percussive, rather eccentric energy, and the second a gallery of miniatures which made up in affection what they lacked in sophistication. The opening Bach Sonata in G epitomized the essentially private nature of the duo's performance: discreet, sympathetic, but often self-effacing to the point of anonymity. Hilary Finch

Teri Garr, a former dancer who was recently nominated for an Oscar for her part in *Tootsie*, is transforming from supporting actress to leading lady. Interview by Joan Goodman

The chorus girl gets smart

Teri Garr has positioned herself to become the Eve Arden of the Eighties. If she is a smart alec, she can be forgiven because she is witty and self-deprecating. Just how lovable Teri Garr is became an issue on the set of *Tootsie* in which she played Sandy Lester, the girl Dustin Hoffman first befriends, then involves in the world's shortest love affair.

"The first day I thanked Owen Roizman, the director of photography, because he'd made me look so beautiful. The next time, I had dark circles under my eyes, bad lighting, everything was wrong. Apparently Dustin and Sydney Pollack [the director] had got together and said: 'We can't have her looking too good. Jessica Lange is the star and the one Dustin falls in love with.' If they don't want your part highlighted, you're not going to look good. If they do, you will."

Garr turns up looking very good indeed in two recent films. In *Sting II*, which has just opened at the Plaza, she plays a European countess who is actually a confidence trickster; in Francis Coppola's *One From the Heart* (Lumiere) she is a bored house-mate who dreams of romance on Bora-Bora. But while *Tootsie* was an enormous hit *Sting II* and *One From the Heart* both flopped in the States. She accepts it with humorous resignation.

"Hollywood is a fast-moving joint. So I got good reviews in a movie which didn't work, so what? Nothing is forgotten faster than a flop. You can say whatever you want about *Tootsie* - and I've said my share - but the fact remains it's a hit and that can only do me good."

"I wish *Sting II* had worked better," Garr adds, settling herself at the kitchen table in the small, English-country-style house in Los Angeles which she shares with her producer friend. "On these big movies, too many cooks spoil the stew. Once the studios put real money into a film everyone has to have his say and the poor guy who ends up directing gets run over by a steamroller of executives. But I really like *One From the Heart*."

Garr started her showbusiness career as a dancer and she keeps something of the chorus girl's surface insecurity, casual insouciance and inner, survivor's strength. "I don't think

of myself as dumb any more", she says. "I sure used to. When you start out as a dancer in Hollywood, you really are just an animal - come here, honey, and put a letter on your rear end. Nobody listens to anything you say. It's just 'shut up honey and stand on top of a 30-foot cake. I actually did that once. In a film called *Harlow*, Carroll Baker played Jean Harlow and I was tap dancing on top of a 30-foot cake. After the first take, they called me down and took a little bandana and sprayed my hair black because Carroll Baker didn't want any blondes besides herself in the scene."

Garr soon learnt to turn playing dumb to her advantage. "I was cast as that for so long - before I did these housewife roles I've become noted for." (*Close Encounters of the Third Kind* and the two *Black Stallion* films). "You actually have to be a proficient actress to play dumb, especially in a scene like *Young Frankenstein*, which I did. But you can't tell that to producers. They're very literal-minded. If you come on to them like a smart person for a dumb role, they won't hire you."

"My father was an actor and all he ever told me was that this is no business for human beings. Maybe in a subliminal way I'm carrying the ball for him because he was a headliner in vaudeville just as television came in and vaudeville went out. He missed the boat in all areas. He came out to Hollywood to do a movie, then he went back East to do plays. It was a hard life and maybe when I was a kid something inside me said 'wait a second, dad, I'm going to finish what you started some day'."

Garr's father died when she was 11, but her showbusiness connexion continued through her mother, a former dancer who worked as a wardrobe mistress. Now that Garr herself is approaching stardom, she finds it useful to keep her mother in mind.

"It's like when people accept the Oscar and they say 'I'd like to thank all the little people who made this film possible'. I say 'who are the little people? I grew up with them! I spent my childhood hanging around film sets, round the back end, not where the stars are. And that's good because otherwise it's very



easy to come on a set and maybe you're tired or you're having problems with the director or the part and there are all these people there for you to take it out on. You can yell at them and they have to take it. You can make all kinds of demands - you want a bigger trailer than this person, or you want your own hairdresser. It's a way of trying to exercise some power in a powerless situation. But you can go way over the top."

In her next film, *Mr Mom*, Garr plays a wife who goes out to work while her husband stays at home and looks after the children. Together with *Sting II* and *One From the Heart*, it represents her transition from supporting actress to leading lady. "I am trying to think of myself for more lead parts now. Yes, I'll play the mother; yes, I'll play the sex symbol; yes, I'll do all those things to get a foot in the door. Having some kind of status is relatively new to me, but I don't kid myself I'm a star. There's a script I'm getting about Emma Goldman, the early American feminist, about the time in her life when she was young, bright, witty - a forceful personality. I'd love to do that but I don't know if in reality I should start hoping for it. I don't think anyone is going to make a movie based on what I want to do right now."

Perhaps not, but Garr's Oscar nomination as Best Supporting Actress for *Tootsie* (she lost to Jessica Lange) signals her new visibility. Garr being Garr, she is not so sure. "I think they made a mistake," she says, deadpan. "I'm not the sort of person who should be nominated. As soon as I heard about it, I scheduled an appointment with my psychiatrist."

● A Summer Show for the City, reviewed on yesterday's Arts Page, moves from the Guildhall Art Gallery on June 3, and can be found until June 18 split between the Maas Gallery and the Maclean Gallery.

Exhibitions

Court life with Henry VIII

The Renaissance at Sutton Place

This exhibition, which runs until September 15, celebrates the 450th anniversary of the visit of King Henry VIII to the house, then recently completed for Sir Richard Weston, an astute and experienced courtier who had previously served under Henry VII.

As Dr David Starkey, historical adviser on the project, points out in the catalogue: "The principal exhibit in *The Renaissance at Sutton Place* is the house itself. The red brick and terracotta exterior, little altered since it was built, is one of the glories of the early Renaissance in England."

The interior has been much altered, however, not least under the present owner, the Sutton Place Heritage Trust, formed in 1982 when Mr Stanley J. Seger, who had bought the property from the Getty estate, decided to take up residence abroad. His collection of contemporary works of art has been installed in the house, setting up what may be described as cultural tensions which are sometimes sensational, as for example the presence of three huge canvases by Francis Bacon in the Great Hall, but occasionally disconcerting, as the Prince of Wales, wryly hinted in his speech opening the exhibition. The painting of the panelling on the staircase pale grey and pink is less successful, being neither historical nor attractive.

The exhibition is in the lower gallery, formed in the nineteenth century by Norman Shaw and now fitted out to museum standards for this purpose. The airy, elegant arched structure devised by Barry Mazur seems totally at variance with the message of the exhibition itself, namely the splendours and miseries of life at the Court of Henry VIII. The tiny drawing of *Henry VIII Dining in his Privy Chamber* (British Museum) is a rare,

possibly posthumous depiction of one of the two main centres of power in the Kingdom (the other was the minister, first Wolsey and later Thomas Cromwell) and what it shows is a smallish room dominated by the rich draperies of the canopy of state.

The oppressive atmosphere of the court turned into a brutal reality for Sir Richard Weston's son Francis, who had a brief career as Henry's page, becoming one of the "minions" of his Privy Chamber and a member of the circle of glamorous young men surrounding Queen Anne Boleyn, in whose fall he acted as both agent and victim.

One of the most effective and touching sections of the exhibition is a case of material relating to Anne, whom Dr Starkey views not as Sir Roy Strong's "gangster's moll", but as an intelligent and forceful promoter of French culture and, paradoxically, religious reform. Her coronation, in 1533, was partly devised by Holbein, three pages of drawings by whom are included in the exhibition, taken from a sketchbook which belonged to Sir Hans Sloane, whose collection formed the nucleus of the British Museum.

Anne's *Book of Hours* contains affectionate inscriptions to and from the king, while her *Music Book* was compiled by the king's favourite musician, Mark Smeaton, who as a commoner was so cruelly racked at the time of the Queen's trial, that he signed a spurious confession before being hanged, whereas his betters were beheaded.

By a happy coincidence, the sale of the Boleyn family home, Hever Castle, has dramatically extended the scope of the exhibition, since the purchaser of the celebrated *Armour of Henry II*, Mr B. H. Trupin, has allowed it to be included, together with various other items of armour, including a curious *Masque Helmet*, probably made for a jester.

Jeffrey Daniels

London debut

In French and German songs and an interesting Schubert group Gary Coward showed an ease in the upper register and lack of substance further down which repeatedly suggested that he is a tenor rather than a baritone. Loewe's *Edward* needed a larger voice and stronger dramatic sense, but some of the high notes of Duparc's *Chanson triste* were effortlessly floated. The careful presentation of

Schubert's noticeably lengthy *Der Winterabend* was typical of Mr Coward's well organized performances, but he was somewhat out of tune in a Strauss group. This included *Beifell*, a particularly fine Richard Dehmel setting which, like *Ständchen*, has something of its edge removed when it is transposed down.

Max Harrison

Rock

Shaken not stirred

Robert Palmer Dominion

The point of concert, Robert Palmer says in the programme note to his present tour, is that the response of a live audience lets him know whether or not he is going in the right direction. This may be a rationalization, since Palmer's music has always been notably self-contained and (despite its creator's reputation for style) immune from the undifferentiated influence of fashion.

His concerts are, in fact, rather tricky affairs. Those prepared to listen long and hard will surely find them full of substance and reward; but there is no obligation to adopt such an intense attitude towards what is essentially recreational music (indeed, it often seems perverse), and it never surprises me when a Palmer concert evokes admiration rather than passion.

He is a cool, distant man on stage, involved only in his singing and in the playing of his band.

Palmer pays the audience the compliment of leaving its members to their own opinions, to take the music or leave it. His performance is therefore often absorbing without necessarily

being stirring; sometimes, in his presence, I miss the one-to-one relationship that may be achieved with his recordings.

There were many fine moments in Monday night's event, and some of them helped illuminate what Palmer has been up to lately, particularly those songs conceived in an odd, subdued, asymmetrical style as vehicles for a more conversational vocal delivery. Several of his new songs came into clearer focus, among them "Fridge" and "Want You More", the latter, a slow-motion ballad, intriguingly combined quasi-African tom-tom patterns and the accordion settings of a synthesizer.

On the more extrovert side, I enjoyed the sprung, hi-hat rhythm of Kool and the Gang's "Take My Heart" and the chattering pattern of Marvin Gaye's "Got to Give it Up", used as a prologue to "Looking for Clues". Palmer's love of music with holes in it - syncope with silence - showed through in "Sneakin' Sally Through the Alley", and on "Sally Girl" he had his first five-piece band showed the Rolling Stones a thing or two about how to play an old-fashioned guitar boogie.

Richard Williams

Concert

Dickson/Rathbone Wigmor Hall

A large and young audience at the Wigmor Hall on Monday was a fitting tribute to the musical wisdom still being passed on in college and practice-room by cellist Joan Dickson and pianist Joyce Rathbone. Their philanthropic musicianship has extended, too, to commissions, the latest of which is a *Grand Duo* by Praelux Rainer, receiving its first London performance on Monday night.

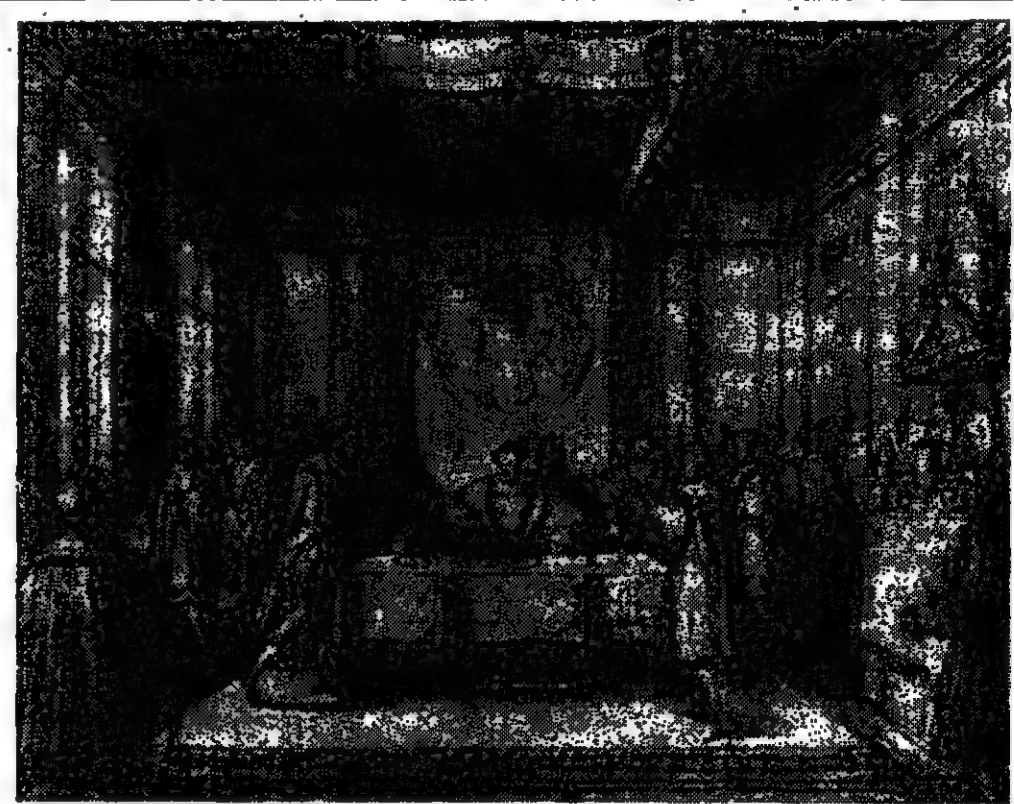
It is a true duo, in its interrelationship of forces surpassing even that of the Brahms E minor Sonata with which the programme ended. And it is certainly Grand: bold in its virtuosity, confident in its design, and passionate in its language.

The three movements are restless with an almost improvisatory richness of invention. Yet much is fashioned, economically and wittily, from a tiny descending three-semitonal

figure, bitten and torn from the cello, mirrored by chromatic figures opening from and closing into chords, and foiled by glassy, scattered figurations from the piano.

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"Henry VIII Dining in his Privy Chamber", a pen and ink drawing on paper, circa 1535. (Courtesy of the British Museum)

Television

Private drama, public viewing

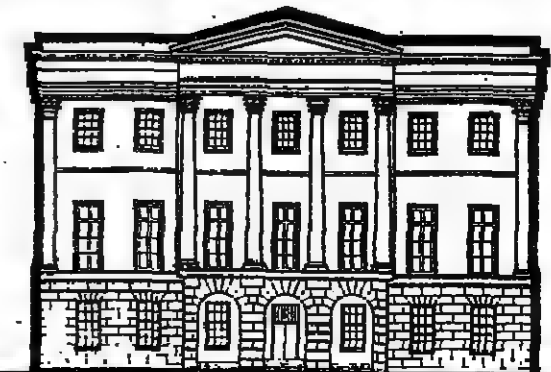
"We can often see situations in the way that those most closely involved cannot see for themselves" - so Desmond Wilcox began *The Visit* (BBC 1); this is one of the few justifications for voyeurism I have ever heard, since it neatly turns the viewer into a superior agent and suggests that, really, we are doing "those most closely involved" a favour by watching. In last night's programme, *A Mother for Malcolm*, we were told about Hilda's "secret" - she had had an illegitimate child, Malcolm, whom she was forced to consign to foster parents. Malcolm is now 38, and his mother 72, and they were about to be reunited in front of the cameras and microphones of the BBC. "Now the secret's out," Mr Wilcox explained to several million people; they could see that for themselves.

A number of questions emerged from all this. Who informed the BBC about the "secret" and its revelation? How were Hilda and Malcolm persuaded to reveal matters of grief and guilt - were they paid, or did they offer their services free? Both of them were filmed separately, before their meeting; does that mean that they were kept artificially apart, in order to provide further time for filming?

There may well be proper and serious answers to these questions, but the hegemony of

television is such that now the frontiers of individual privacy are being pushed back further and further for the sake of what tabloid journalism describes as "human interest". The tendency is to simplify people's lives and turn them into a "story" from which the maximum dramatic impact is extracted.

Peter Ackroyd



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Tring Hall USM Index: 169.3
 up 0.3
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones,
 8617.57 down 4.78
Hong Kong: Hang Seng Index
 918.59 up 15.41
New York: Dow Jones Average
 (latest) 1211.20 down 4.94

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
 Sterling \$1.6045 up 15
 Index 87.8 up 0.8
 DM 4.0576 up 0.0225
 Fr 12.1550 up 0.7
 Yen 363.75 up 1.75
Dollar
 Index 124.0 up 0.5
 DM 2.5255 up 178 pts
Gold
 \$436.50 down \$0.50
NEW YORK LATEST
 Gold \$437.50
 Sterling \$1.6010

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
 Base rates 10
 3 month interbank 10 1/2 - 10 3/4
Euro-currency rates:
 3 month dollar 7 1/2 - 7 3/4
 3 month DM 5 1/2 - 5 3/4
 3 month Fr 13 1/4 - 13 1/2
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling
 Export Finance Scheme IV
 Average reference rate for
 interest period April 6 to May 3,
 1983 inclusive: 10.304 per cent.

PRICE CHANGES

Anvil 53p up 8p
Rotaprint 10p up 1.5p
K. Collins 23p up 2p
TACE 37p up 3p
Pentos 13p up 1p
E. Fogarty 65p up 5p
North Simon £14.00, down 7p
W. Ingram 56p down 7p
SKF "B" £12.50, £1.125
Phicom 28p down 2p
Tricentral 212p down 14p
Fleet Higgs 75p down 4.5

TODAY

Interims: Buffelsfontein Gold,
 Clydesdale (Transvaal) Gold,
 Colliers, Grikaland Exploration
 and Finance, Grootvlei, Flem-
 ing American, Robert Kitchen
 Taylor, Leads Grp., London
 Scot Finance, Marivale Cons,
 St Helena Gold, Stillfenn
 Gold, Trans-Natal Coal Corp.,
 West Rand Cons.
Finals: Allied Lyons, Anglo
 American Corp of S Africa,
 Coalite, De La Rue, Dunhill,
 Energy Services and Electron-
 ics, Robert Moss, H
 Samuel, Wace grp.

STC wins
£100m order

Standard Telephones and
 Cables, the fast-growing elec-
 tricals group, has won a record
 £100m order for sub-contract
 work on Plessey's Parmigian
 battlefield communications
 systems.

Plessey, which is prime
 contractor to the Ministry of
 Defence for the manufacture of
 Parmigian, will share the work
 between STC's defence systems
 division in Greenwich and the
 STC components microwave
 sub-systems company at
 Paignton, in Devon.

Mr John Cottrell, managing
 director of STC's communi-
 cations division, said that the
 manufacture of the trans-
 mission and subscriber equip-
 ment for Parmigian would
 involve 300 STC employees
 over the next two years with
 the prospect of more orders after
 that.

● **P80 DOCUMENT:** Trafalgar
 House's offer document for
 P & O is expected to be
 published tomorrow morning.
 Trafalgar is offering almost
 £300m for P & O which has
 rejected the overture.

● **PORT SUCCESS:** The new
 container terminal at the port of
 Ipswich is now handling 55,000
 20ft units a year which is 20,000
 above the original traffic predic-
 tion. Container handling has
 increased by 83 per cent in the
 past three years.

● **£7m CONTRACT:** Metair
 Aircraft Equipment of Erit in
 Kent has won a £7m contract
 from Saab Scania aerospace
 division in Linköping, Sweden,
 for the design, manufacture and
 installation of the complete
 passenger cabin interior for 100
 of the new Saab-Scania 340,
 34-seat commuter airliners.

● **BANKS BARRED:** Australia
 has barred foreign banks
 from the country pending a
 review of the country's financial
 system. The announcement by
 Mr Paul Keating, the Treasurer,
 reverses the former Liberal
 Government's agreement in
 principle to let in about 10
 foreign banks.

WALL STREET

Fed rate
fears
dominate

New York (AP - Dow Jones)
 Stocks rebounded from their
 early lull yesterday and the
 pace of trading became light,
 which analysts said, showed an
 absence of selling pressure
 despite bad news about the
 money supply last Friday.

The Dow Jones industrial
 average was off about 2 1/2
 points. It was down 7.55 earlier.
 Advancing issues trailed declin-
 ers by about 5 to 8.

Concern about last Friday's
 \$2.1bn increase in the basic
 money supply dominated the
 market's attention.

"There is a fear the Fed may
 move to react to the rise in the
 money supply," Mr Monte
 Gordon, research director of
 Dreyfus Corp, said. "There is a
 concern that interest rates may
 be at least temporarily trending
 higher."

"It is curious that it is almost
 the increasing pace of the
 recovery that is increasing this
 concern about interest rates,"
 he said, noting that rising
 demand for credit would put
 upward pressure on rates.

The Commerce Department
 reported its index of leading
 economic indicators rose 1.1
 per cent in April, the 11th
 consecutive monthly rise.

The Department also revised
 its March figures, saying the
 index had actually moved up
 2.2 per cent rather than the
 earlier estimate of 1.5 per cent.

Ralston Purina was the most
 active issue in early trading,
 down 1/4 to 21 1/8. Duke
 Power was second, down 1/8 at
 23 after a block of 327,600
 traded at that price. AT & T
 was third, down 3/8 at 66 3/8.

Companies
rapped over
bid leaks

By Philip Robinson

The Takeover Panel yester-
 day rapped companies and
 bankers whose takeover bids
 were an open secret before any
 official announcement emerged.

Without naming individuals,
 the latest panel annual report
 says it has been concerned
 about the secrecy and the
 timing of takeover announce-
 ments.

Mr John Hignett, director-
 general of the panel, said:
 "There have been an awful lot
 of price jumps before bids come
 out. In one case the price
 moved up 50 per cent before an
 announcement."

The panel, set up more than a
 decade ago to protect small
 investors, insists that an
 announcement of a bid, or
 discussions which might lead to
 one, be made directly once a
 share price begins to move.

Big profits can be made from
 information known to a few.
 The panel, anxious to avoid
 volatile share movements stem-
 ming from speculation, stresses
 the "vital importance of absolute
 secrecy during the time of an
 offer being planned."

The new-style consortium
 takeover bids are causing more
 concern. With more companies
 or individuals involved the
 chances of a leak are multiplied.

Mr Hignett said: "For that
 reason we have asked to be
 informed at the earliest opportu-
 nity. Everyone likes to an-
 nounce a deal which is all tied
 up. It is the last two or three
 days where the maximum
 danger occurs because more
 people know."

The total number of bids in
 the year to March 31 fell from
 147 to 121. But the number of
 contested bids - those involving
 more work for the panel
 executive was the highest for
 many years. Bids still unre-
 solved at the year end almost
 doubled to 27.

But whatever the outcome of
 this argument, the country
 which prided itself on being the
 continent's best managed is
 bound to be upset by the IMF

Brazil has suffered a double
 blow at the hands of the
 International Monetary Fund.
 The IMF's refusal to pay the
 second tranche of about \$400m,
 so important to restoring the
 financial stability of Latin
 America's biggest economy, has
 left the Brazilian leadership
 divided over how to enforce the
 country's approval.

But whatever the outcome of
 this argument, the country
 which prided itself on being the
 continent's best managed is
 bound to be upset by the IMF

An unexpected display of
 shareholder power yesterday
 forced Dunlop Holdings, the
 tyre and rubber company, to
 poll its shareholders on whether
 the 1982 accounts should be
 accepted.

The shareholders also forced
 a poll on whether Mr Colin
 Hope, the director of the
 European tyre division, should
 be re-elected. He joined the
 board last year.

Professor Robert Pritchard,
 professor of genetics at Leicester
 University, together with
 another shareholder, em-
 barrassed Sir Campbell Fraser,
 the chairman and the Dunlop
 board when they mustered enough

City divided about prospects for the pound

Sterling makes gains as the dollar
peaks against three currencies

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Both sterling and the dollar
 surged ahead again on foreign
 exchange markets yesterday.
 But while the dollar closed in
 London at or about its day's
 high, supported by the gloomier
 outlook for United States
 interest rates, sterling closed
 below its best levels.

However, the pound was still
 well up on the day. Dealers said
 that expectations of a Tory
 victory at the polls was still
 leading to demand for the pound
 which opened sharply higher
 yesterday, at one point touching
 \$1.6135 against the dollar and
 DM4.06 against the German
 currency.

Profit-taking clipped back
 sterling's early gains but the
 pound still closed 15 points up
 against the dollar at \$1.6045
 and up 0.8 at \$7.8 on its trade

weighted index after opening at
 \$8.0. Against the Deutschmark,
 sterling closed at DM4.0375.

London foreign exchange
 dealers were professing caution
 about sterling yesterday after its
 recent rapid rise. "Its beginning
 to look a bit topish," one said
 yesterday. However, foreign
 interest in sterling remains
 strong and views in the City are
 divided on its prospects.

"There's a lot of foreign
 money coming in. The pound
 will be at \$1.80 on a Thatcher
 victory and the stock market
 will go better," one stock
 market trader said confidently.

Last Friday's poor United
 States money supply figures
 showing a \$2.1bn rise in M1,
 and the lack of a firm
 commitment to lower US
 interest rates or co-ordinated

intervention in the currency
 markets at the Williamsburg
 summit were behind the dollar's
 strength.

There is concern that rapid
 money growth in the US may
 cause the Federal Reserve to
 tighten monetary policy delay-
 ing the long-awaited reduction
 in US interest rates. Heavy
 government borrowing and
 economic recovery are also
 expected to continued firm
 interest rates in the US.

Further evidence of a robust
 recovery in the United States
 economy emerged with the
 publication of April's index of
 leading economic indicators
 showing a 1.1 per cent rise, the
 tenth consecutive monthly
 increase. The rise followed a 2.2
 per cent gain in March, revised
 upwards from the 1.5 per cent

gain originally published by the
 Commerce Department.

White House spokesman Mr
 Larry Speakes said: "This is
 excellent news and it shows re-
 recovery is solidly on course."

The dollar touched record
 highs against the franc and
 Spanish and Belgian currencies
 yesterday and closed up 178
 points at DM2.522 against the
 Deutschmark.

Dealers said fears of con-
 centrated central bank interven-
 tion to hold down the dollar had
 evaporated following the huko-
 warm Williamsburg com-
 munique.

Mr Jacques Delors, the French
 finance minister, was quoted
 yesterday as saying the seven
 summit countries would take

"an initiative as from July",
 with a view to claiming
 instability in the foreign ex-
 change markets.

Although the dollar was
 strengthening, concern over US
 interest rates unsettled bond
 and stock markets yesterday.
 Wall Street and US Govern-
 ment bond prices eased by
 about 1/2 per cent yesterday.

In London, after last week's
 big rise in the market, govern-
 ment stocks gave early gains
 to close up to 1/2 lower at the
 long end of the market and
 short-dated stocks slipped 1/4.
 Analysts said there was concern
 that if US rates remained firm
 or even moved higher sterling
 could come under pressure later
 in the summer.

Grand Met goes
into childcare

By Sandy McLachlan

Grand Metropolitan has
 agreed a £23m entry into the US
 childcare market. Through its
 subsidiary, GrandMet USA Inc,
 it has reached agreement for a
 \$13 a share bid for Children's
 World Inc.

The board of Children's
 World Inc has accepted the
 offer and delivered between 25
 and 28 per cent of the
 company's shares. A tender
 offer has been made to other
 shareholders at the same price.

Mr Stanley Grinstein, chair-
 man and chief executive of
 Grand Metropolitan, said last
 night: "Children's World is the
 third biggest company in the
 field in the United States. More
 importantly, it has embarked on
 a big expansion programme."

Children's World caters for
 young children where both
 parents are working. "It offers
 pre-school education for young
 children," Mr Grinstein said.
 "This is a booming market in
 the United States, and Chil-
 dren's World at present oper-
 ates in nine states including
 Washington, Texas, Virginia
 and California. It operates over
 more than 100 childcare centres.

The acquisition, if it suc-
 ceeds, will take GrandMet into
 an entirely new field. Apart
 from wines and spirits its main

activity in the United States is a
 consumer products division.
 This is based on Liggett, the
 tobacco group which turned in
 \$48m operating income in
 1982.

Pet foods, soft drinks and
 sporting goods are the other
 leading US income producers for
 the group. Taken together with
 wines and spirits GrandMet had
 a total operating income of
 \$169m in the US last year in its
 consumer (non-hotels) activities.

Further expansion in the
 United States was signalled in
 the 1982 annual report when
 Mr F J Pizzolli, a general
 partner of Lazard Freres & Co,
 of New York, was appointed to
 the Grand Metropolitan board
 as a non-executive director.

Also, the group, which
 recently reported half-year
 profits up by 52 per cent to
 £113.6m, raised £125m by
 means of a rights issue in May
 last year to strengthen its
 balance sheet and give it more
 flexibility over capital expendi-
 ture.

At the end of the last
 financial year group activities
 were split equally between
 United Kingdom interests on
 the one hand and US and
 international activities on the
 other.

ECGD 'hindered by
lack of information'

By John Lawless

The Export Credit Guarantee
 Department has been hindered
 by "insufficient data and lack
 of penetrative analysis", according
 to the Commons Committee of
 Public Accounts in a report
 yesterday.

It recognized that the ECGD
 could not take an "unduly
 cautious attitude" if it was truly
 to support British companies.
 But it added that decisions
 should be taken "in a full
 understanding that experts not
 eventually paid for merely
 resulted in a waste of national
 resources". That is often
 preached to exporters whom it
 refuses to cover in certain
 markets.

Agency specialists had ad-
 mitted that while economic and
 political risks among borrowers
 could be assessed, they did not
 have information on "total debt
 exposure".

The committee responded by
 suggesting the IMF might be
 approached to complete the
 picture. It noted "an insuffi-
 ciency of expertise and ad-
 equate training", and that fewer

specialists were employed than
 the £30m of risk covered each
 year seemed to warrant.

The ECGD is down from
 2,000-plus to 1,800 in two years.
 It has also lost its ability
 to move half its staff
 through to Cardiff, and has been
 unable to draft in extra to its
 main offices in the City's
 Aldermanbury Square when the
 pressure is at a peak.

A "retirement bulge" in
 1979-81 caused it to lose more
 than 75 top people, although
 that has now slowed.

Its wages do not compare
 with the private sector, although
 the committee is not convinced
 that enough has been done to
 draw on expertise from there.

The report's potency, how-
 ever, is that it comes at a time
 of extreme pressure for the
 ECGD. With 21 countries either
 rescheduling or applying to it
 for a concession, it is facing
 build-up. Total claims last year
 almost doubled to £592m.

Poland will account this year
 for £100m, the first country to
 hit that mark in one year,
 having cost £90m last year.

IMF refusal shocks Brazil

From Patrick Knight, Sao Paulo

Brazil has suffered a double
 blow at the hands of the
 International Monetary Fund.

The IMF's refusal to pay the
 second tranche of about \$400m,
 so important to restoring the
 financial stability of Latin
 America's biggest economy, has
 left the Brazilian leadership
 divided over how to enforce the
 country's approval.

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Professor attacks CBI chief's 21pc

By Jonathan Clark

They fix their own incomes
 whether or not the company is
 on the rocks. ... With the rise
 he's had we could have paid the
 salary of two of the employees
 he has made redundant.

Professor Pritchard added
 that he was a Liberal and
 concerned at the continual
 conflict within British industry.

The shareholders who sup-
 ported a poll acknowledged that
 they expected the board to
 muster enough proxies to pass
 the two resolutions.

Sir Campbell was shepherded
 quickly away after the meeting
 and was less than forthcoming
 about the shareholders' attitude.
 Last year Dunlop lost £80m,

Anger over Fraser pay rise

By Jonathan Clark

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 Last year Dunlop lost £80m,

passed the dividend and made
 12,000 employees redundant.
 Earlier Sir Campbell had said
 his pay rise reflected loss of
 salary when he ceased to be a
 director of Pirelli after a joint
 agreement between Dunlop and
 the Italian company ended. He
 said the true increase was
 therefore only six per cent.

Far Eastern shareholders
 hold 35 per cent of Dunlop's
 shares. "As far as we know these
 shareholders regard their stake
 as a long-term investment in the
 company and have not indicated
 any other intention," Sir
 Campbell said.

The City is still expecting a
 bid for Dunlop.

City Comment

Beware
asset
strippers

Britain's pension funds
 could become the next
 target for asset strippers.
 Two recent surveys, one by
 Wood Mackenzie the
 stockbrokers, and a second
 by Cusack Wood, the pen-
 sion consultancy arm of
 Noble Lowndes, both draw
 attention to the fact that a
 great many pension funds
 in the United Kingdom are
 now significantly over-
 funded.

These surpluses have
 arisen because the infla-
 tion of recent years has
 allowed the funds to beef
 up their portfolios with
 high yielding assets, and
 now that inflation has
 receded they are earning
 very high real rates of
 return.

The way is now clear,
 therefore, for the potential
 asset stripper to bid for the
 company whose pension is
 overfunded. Once in control,
 he can have the fund
 actuarially assessed and
 transfer any surplus -
 which would probably run
 into millions of pounds -
 back to the company.

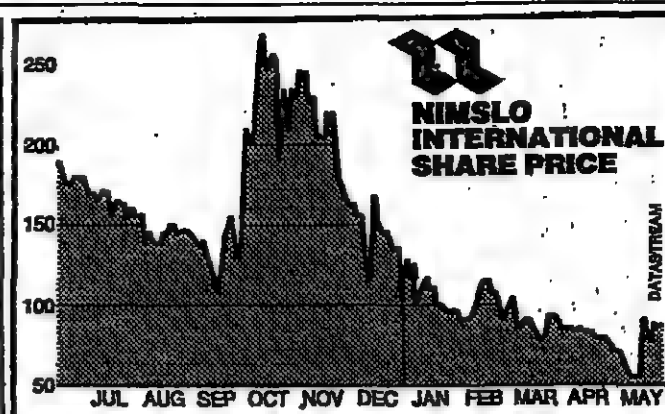
He would have to pay
 corporation tax on the
 funds taken out, because
 contributions into the fund
 are tax-free, and he would
 have to gain approval from
 the trustees and the Inland
 Revenue for the move, but
 none of these appears to be
 a significant deterrent.

Already there are cases
 where companies have
 indirectly used the surplus-
 es in their pension funds to
 pay for investment in
 labour-saving technology,
 thereby cutting the number
 of employees needed, and
 adding further to the
 surplus in the fund.

Pension fund trustees
 and managers sitting on
 substantial surpluses have
 good reason therefore for
 the mounting unease some
 of them feel. But there is a
 way out.

If they so wished they
 could improve the benefits
 they pay the early leavers,
 and by a single stroke of
 the pen the surpluses
 would be used and the fund
 be back in balance.

How nice it would be to
 see them taking this ini-
 tiative, rather than wait-
 ing to be forced into it by
 takeover.



Setback for Nimslo

Second International, the 3D
 camera group, which recently
 shifted its production from
 Scotland to Japan, lost \$12.13m
 (£7.78m) before tax on sales of
 \$18.28m (11.7m) in 1982.

The company blames the size
 of the losses on production
 problems at the Timex factory
 in Dundee where the 3D
 camera was made until Nimslo
 decided to shift production to
 Japan in January. According to
 Mr Graham Dowson, a Nimslo
 director, the group would have
 come close to making the \$20m
 in profits once projected for

1982 had Timex met the
 contract to provide between
 200,000 and 260,000 cameras
 last year.

However, on the stock
 market, the shares which have
 been quoted on the listed
 securities market since Decem-
 ber 1981 fell a further 5p to 81p.

Last year's loss was struck
 after taking account of the
 \$7.24m received from a com-
 pany controlled by the Norwe-
 gian industrialist Mr Fred
 Olson for the rights to the
 camera in France and Belgium.

Investors' notebook,

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

Barrick Resources Corporation, recently listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange, is expected to start trading in London on Thursday, June 2, under Rule 143 (4) (a). Sponsoring London brokers are Williams de Broek Hill Oglethorpe, who will work in conjunction with the London Office of Canadian brokers, Midland Doherty. A number of United Kingdom institutions are taking part in a placing of 1.5m shares.

Barrick is an international natural resource company whose shareholders include the Khaznaghi family (Thad Group), Prince Khalid bin Abdul Aziz, the Saudi Royal Family, Canadian businessman Mr. David Gilmour, Coex Oil, one of the largest United States independent refining and crude oil trading companies, and the (Saudian) Group of Canada.

Pennant Pacific Resources has made a formal take-over bid for all of the issued securities of Reynolds Diversified Corporation, other than those held by Reynolds or its subsidiaries of the United States. Pennant Pacific will offer two of its common shares, plus one series "A" share purchase warrant for each two hundred and eighty issued Reynolds common shares before the share consolidation, and will offer one Pennant Pacific series "A" share purchase warrant for each issued Reynolds share purchase warrant.

Gomme Holdings Half-year to 28.1.83 Pretax loss, £468,000 (£916,000 loss) Turnover, £13.95m (£13.65m) Net interim dividend, nil (nil).

Helical Bar Year to 29.1.83. Pretax loss, £72,000 (£86,000 loss). Stated earnings (loss), 2.1p (loss, 1.3p). Turnover, £7.36m (£7.02m). Net dividend, nil (nil).

Nineteen Twenty-Eight Trust Year to 31.3.83. Pretax revenue, £3.15m (£2.92m). Stated earnings, 3.36p (3.13p). Net dividend, 3.15p (3.0p).

Zyl Dynamics Year to 31.3.83. Pretax profits, £164,000 (£320,000). Stated earnings 3.7p (6.7p). Turnover, £33.1m (£28.4m). Net dividend 0.75p (0.75p).

TR Industrial and General Trust Year to 31.3.83. Total income, £13.45 (£12.82m). Stated earnings 3.36p (3.13p). Net dividend 3.15p (3.0p).

J Billam Year to 31.12.82. Pretax profit, £182,000 (£471,000). Stated earnings (loss), 2.5p (profit, 15.7p). Net dividend 2.8p (5.7p).

Domestic International Group Year to 31.3.83. Pretax profit, £4.02m (£2.82m). Stated earnings (diluted), 13.15p (10.41p). Turnover, £23.76m (£15.65m). Net dividend, 4.0p.

Recession trims Inchcape profit by £15m

INCHCAPE
Year to 31.12.82
Pretax profit £50.3m (£85.7m)
Stated earnings 12.10p (22.1p)
Turnover £1,657m (£1,547m)
Net total dividend 18.15p (18.15p)
Share price 316p, down 4p Yield 8.2%
Dividend payable 22.7.83

Inchcape has come out of the recession pretty well, considering it is heavily involved in overseas trade and selling cars and yesterday's profits of £50.3m against £85.7m were no worse than expected.

But what is more worrying is the fall in earnings per share from 29.1p to 12.1p leaving the same annual dividend of 18.15p unchanged.

Hopefully a more normal tax charge together with improved profits should boost earnings to about 26p. Last year the tax charge was raised by losses in some companies which could not be offset by profits elsewhere.

Currency movements lifted the results by about £6m, which was rather better than expected. But this year the weaker pound should stop further currency gains - so far the effect has been broadly neutral. Last year the effect came almost entirely in the second half with a gain of only £1m at the interim stage.

The sale of the Toyota business in Malaysia - a decision Inchcape was pushed into for political reasons - raised £9.3m. But this is masked by a book loss of £12.9m from companies now raised as investment instead of associates. However, the sale of the Toyota interest and the Australian building company helped reduce borrowings by £70. But it does not seem likely that Inchcape will be

pushed into any similar sales this year.

Profits in South-east Asia, probably Inchcape's single most important area have been almost maintained at £21.3m against £22m, a fair result considering the area has seen little growth.

In the United Kingdom, both Mann Egerton and Toyota are doing well. Toyota GB, acquired about five years ago as Price & Clark, now makes profits running into double figures. The British insurance business has also done well, especially compared with the results of the overseas insurance interests.

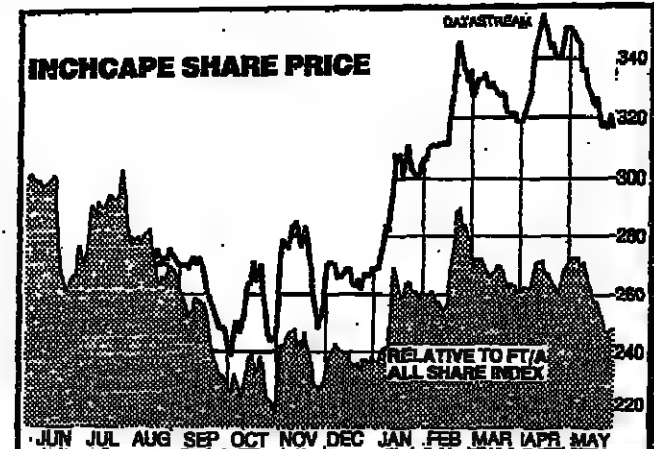
Growth in the Middle East will not see much growth until demand for oil increases.

Central charges have suffered from the decision to increase the contribution to the pension fund by £5.5m for three years. Inchcape is more confident about the future than it was, but real recovery is waiting for an improvement in the US where interest rates could fall this year. The year will see little improvement in trading profits at least until the second half but loss elimination will mean profits of about £60.

MEPC

MEPC
Half-year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit £19.1m (£14.6m)
Stated earnings 5.2p (4.7p)
Gross income £56.3m (£46.5m)
Net interim dividend 2p (same)

Despite market claims to the contrary, leading property companies are making excellent progress. The market was surprised by the uplift in the Land Securities portfolio last



week and will be pleased by the half-time performance of MEPC, the second largest property group.

Interim figures from the group show a healthy 25 per cent rise in taxable earnings to just over £19m on gross rental income, which advanced from £14.6m to £50.44m during the six months to March 31, 1983.

Sir Gerald ("Joe") Thorley, MEPC chairman, attributes the rise in income to portfolio additions last year and a series of rent reviews which have been successfully concluded since last September.

Traditionally the group performs better in the second half. On this basis one can expect a gross rent roll approaching £95m and taxable profits close to £40m.

Shareholders should look for a further increase in 1983 year's total dividend of 7.2p. Maintaining its usual conservative stance, MEPC's board is only recommending an unchanged 2p interim dividend. Although the group has

announced that its big central London office development, in Covent Garden's Long Acre, covering 200,000 sq ft is now 90 per cent let, it will not produce income until after the year end. The building has been a success for MEPC. It has attracted the First National Bank of Chicago to take more than half the available space and Sun Oil has leased another 26,000 sq ft.

Next year will see full benefits of MEPC's acquisition of the Market Place in Denver, where the 300,000 sq ft office complex is already producing income at rents between \$8 and \$12 sq ft.

A full valuation will get underway next summer which is likely to show increase in the worth of group's investment and development properties as the new properties become income producing. At the end of last September the portfolio was worth £1,018m.

There will be further rises in both income and valuation as MEPC's present £100m devel-

opment programme becomes available for letting.

Future growth in value and income stream make MEPC a good long-term investment now the horrors of the mid-1970's are well behind the group. Barring any economic catastrophe its present portfolio should continue to produce an increasing rent roll and this should be reflected in higher dividends.

Nimslo

Nimslo
Year to 31.12.82
Pretax loss £12.13m (£4.18m)
Stated loss per share \$0.1294 (\$0.0385)
Turnover \$18.28m (\$3.73m)
Share price 81p down 5p.

Nimslo, the 3D camera group, has lost substantially more than it budgeted for in 1982, according to figures released yesterday. The loss has emerged at \$12.13m (\$7.78m).

It was expected the group would at least break even during its first full year of selling its new camera product. The fact that it has not is blamed squarely on the Times factory in Dundee which was contracted to produce 300,000 to 260,000 cameras in 1982 but in fact only produced 30,000. This left expenditure on marketing way ahead of adequate sales.

The shares nevertheless dropped 5p on the stock exchange to 81p - just 6p off their all-time low. In view of the scant statement released to the stock market on the figures, this is hardly surprising. Shareholders have been provided with little information on which to base any sensible judgement.

After-tax figures, apparently

take account of the sale of rights of the Nimslo system in France and Belgium. The company was selling what is described in its promotional film as "a miracle". Whatever it received from that it was more than swamped by an unexplained extraordinary debit which added another \$2m to the company's pre-tax losses.

Rights to the Nimslo system in France and Belgium were sold to a company controlled by the Norwegian business tycoon, Mr. Fred Olsen. He has also provided a prop for the Nimslo share price over the past year by buying in stock as it has become available. Mr. Olsen is now believed to own around 70 per cent of the capital.

The Nimslo dream as originally visualized must surely be over. Back in May 1980, for instance, when the company tapped United Kingdom fund managers for another £7.1m to bring the revolutionary camera to market, we were told that profits in 1982 could reach \$20m. Investors though warned of the project risk were also told that profits of \$98m could be achieved by 1985.

All that was a long time ago and when the company made a very poor Unlisted Securities Market debut in December 1981 such ambitious projections were officially being played down.

The company has clearly fallen well behind its schedule on selling its product. Its move to acquire 45 per cent via an assets swap of Berkeley Photo, a conventional US film processing and camera distribution group, is in these circumstances understandable.

Co-op plans for social dividends

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Plans for diminishing the role of dividend payments and trading stamps by promoting the idea of social dividends emerged in Harrogate yesterday on the final day of the Co-operative Congress.

Social dividends could cost less and allow societies to compete more keenly on price as a form of instant dividend.

Report showed how trading losses are mounting among Britain's 135 retail co-operative societies, while turnover, in real terms, is down, and capital spending on new developments "seriously inadequate".

Losses offset by reserves last

year probably amounted to not far short of £49m.

Under a special dividend system, societies would spend locally on socially desirable projects particularly by providing start-up money. The North-Eastern Co-operative Society, third largest retailer in the movement, has already dropped dividend trading stamps, while progressively increasing its spending on social projects, particularly community ventures involving charity appeals.

The Co-operative Wholesale Society is expected to back the spread of the social dividend throughout the movement.

A new plan by the Govern-

ment-funded Co-operative Development Agency to foster formation of worker-co-operatives was also launched at the congress. Mr. Bill Farrow, CDA board member who is chief executive of United Co-operatives, the second biggest retailer in the movement, said the CDA had put together a new set of guidelines for what were now being described as "phenix co-operatives".

Wellcome sales increase by 11pc half-way

The Wellcome Foundation, the British pharmaceutical group, reports group sales of £313.8m for the half-year ended February 26, an increase of 11 per cent on the corresponding period last year.

The interim report estimates that half the sales increase is due to changes in currency movements. United Kingdom sales were maintained at 15 per cent of total group volume. Profits before tax reached £32m, an increase of 6 per cent. Capital expenditure has been maintained and amounted to about £18m for the first half.

Finns to sell Soviet oil

From Our Correspondent, Helsinki

Finland is planning to sell up to 2 million tonnes of Russian oil on world market. Some of it will be in the form of oil products refined by Neste, the Finnish state-owned company.

The Soviet Union has run up a cumulative deficit of more than Markka 5 bn (about £627m) in trade with Finland. Their bilateral trade agreement calls for the two countries to be in balance, but falling oil prices and energy conservation measures in Finland have put the Russians into debt. Finnish trade experts say that oil is the only important Soviet export Finland can hope to sell on world markets.

The marketing plan, according to government sources, was agreed reluctantly. The alternatives, however, would be further falls in sales of Finnish goods to the Soviet Union, which last year took about a quarter of all Finnish exports.

At the same time, Finnish industry is mounting export drives to reduce its dependence on Soviet trade. A Finnish Trade Association expert said: "Our relationship with the USSR has been very good, and will continue to be beneficial to itself. But we must find new markets for goods that the Russians either cannot or will not buy."

COMMODITIES

OPTION PREMIUMS (Options for Cash Settlement)

Contract	Call	Put
Gold	2.10	2.10
Silver	0.10	0.10
Aluminium	0.10	0.10
Lead	0.10	0.10
Steel	0.10	0.10

US TRADE OPTIONS

Contract	Call	Put
Gold	2.10	2.10
Silver	0.10	0.10
Aluminium	0.10	0.10
Lead	0.10	0.10
Steel	0.10	0.10

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE

Contract	Call	Put
Gold	2.10	2.10
Silver	0.10	0.10
Aluminium	0.10	0.10
Lead	0.10	0.10
Steel	0.10	0.10

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES

Contract	Call	Put
Gold	2.10	2.10
Silver	0.10	0.10
Aluminium	0.10	0.10
Lead	0.10	0.10
Steel	0.10	0.10

RUBBER

Contract	Call	Put
Gold	2.10	2.10
Silver	0.10	0.10
Aluminium	0.10	0.10
Lead	0.10	0.10
Steel	0.10	0.10

COFFEE

Contract	Call	Put
Gold	2.10	2.10
Silver	0.10	0.10
Aluminium	0.10	0.10
Lead	0.10	0.10
Steel	0.10	0.10

CODIA

Contract	Call	Put
Gold	2.10	2.10
Silver	0.10	0.10
Aluminium	0.10	0.10
Lead	0.10	0.10
Steel	0.10	0.10

SUGAR

Contract	Call	Put
Gold	2.10	2.10
Silver	0.10	0.10
Aluminium	0.10	0.10
Lead	0.10	0.10
Steel	0.10	0.10

WOOL

Contract	Call	Put
Gold	2.10	2.10
Silver	0.10	0.10
Aluminium	0.10	0.10
Lead	0.10	0.10
Steel	0.10	0.10

SOYABEAN MEAL

Contract	Call	Put
Gold	2.10	2.10
Silver	0.10	0.10
Aluminium	0.10	0.10
Lead	0.10	0.10
Steel	0.10	0.10

SOYABEAN OIL

Contract	Call	Put
Gold	2.10	2.10
Silver	0.10	0.10
Aluminium	0.10	0.10
Lead	0.10	0.10
Steel	0.10	0.10

GRAIN

Contract	Call	Put
Gold	2.10	2.10
Silver	0.10	0.10
Aluminium	0.10	0.10
Lead	0.10	0.10
Steel	0.10	0.10

WHEAT

Contract	Call	Put
Gold	2.10	2.10
Silver	0.10	0.10
Aluminium	0.10	0.10
Lead	0.10	0.10
Steel	0.10	0.10

BARLEY

Contract	Call	Put
Gold	2.10	2.10
Silver	0.10	0.10
Aluminium	0.10	0.10
Lead	0.10	0.10
Steel	0.10	0.10

RYE

Contract	Call	Put
Gold	2.10	2.10
Silver	0.10	0.10
Aluminium	0.10	0.10
Lead	0.10	0.10
Steel	0.10	0.10

1993/94			1994/95			1995/96			1996/97			1997/98			1998/99			1999/00			2000/01			2001/02			2002/03			2003/04			2004/05			2005/06			2006/07			2007/08			2008/09			2009/10			2010/11			2011/12			2012/13			2013/14			2014/15			2015/16			2016/17			2017/18			2018/19			2019/20			2020/21			2021/22			2022/23			2023/24			2024/25			2025/26			2026/27			2027/28			2028/29			2029/30			2030/31			2031/32			2032/33			2033/34			2034/35			2035/36			2036/37			2037/38			2038/39			2039/40			2040/41			2041/42			2042/43			2043/44			2044/45			2045/46			2046/47			2047/48			2048/49			2049/50			2050/51			2051/52			2052/53			2053/54			2054/55			2055/56			2056/57			2057/58			2058/59			2059/60			2060/61			2061/62			2062/63			2063/64			2064/65			2065/66			2066/67			2067/68			2068/69			2069/70			2070/71			2071/72			2072/73			2073/74			2074/75			2075/76			2076/77			2077/78			2078/79			2079/80			2080/81			2081/82			2082/83			2083/84			2084/85			2085/86			2086/87			2087/88			2088/89			2089/90			2090/91			2091/92			2092/93			2093/94			2094/95			2095/96			2096/97			2097/98			2098/99			2099/00			2100/01			2101/02			2102/03			2103/04			2104/05			2105/06			2106/07			2107/08			2108/09			2109/10			2110/11			2111/12			2112/13			2113/14			2114/15			2115/16			2116/17			2117/18			2118/19			2119/20			2120/21			2121/22			2122/23			2123/24			2124/25			2125/26			2126/27			2127/28			2128/29			2129/30			2130/31			2131/32			2132/33			2133/34			2134/35			2135/36			2136/37			2137/38			2138/39			2139/40			2140/41			2141/42			2142/43			2143/44			2144/45			2145/46			2146/47			2147/48			2148/49			2149/50			2150/51			2151/52			2152/53			2153/54			2154/55			2155/56			2156/57			2157/58			2158/59			2159/60			2160/61			2161/62			2162/63			2163/64			2164/65			2165/66			2166/67			2167/68			2168/69			2169/70			2170/71			2171/72			2172/73			2173/74			2174/75			2175/76			2176/77			2177/78			2178/79			2179/80			2180/81			2181/82			2182/83			2183/84			2184/85			2185/86			2186/87			2187/88			2188/89			2189/90			2190/91			2191/92			2192/93			2193/94			2194/95			2195/96			2196/97			2197/98			2198/99			2199/00			2200/01			2201/02			2202/03			2203/04			2204/05			2205/06			2206/07			2207/08			2208/09			2209/10			2210/11			2211/12			2212/13			2213/14			2214/15			2215/16			2216/17			2217/18			2218/19			2219/20			2220/21			2221/22			2222/23			2223/24			2224/25			2225/26			2226/27			2227/28			2228/29			2229/30			2230/31			2231/32			2232/33			2233/34			2234/35			2235/36			2236/37			2237/38			2238/39			2239/40			2240/41			2241/42			2242/43			2243/44			2244/45			2245/46			2246/47			2247/48			2248/49			2249/50			2250/51			2251/52			2252/53			2253/54			2254/55			2255/56			2256/57			2257/58			2258/59			2259/60			2260/61			2261/62			2262/63			2263/64			2264/65			2265/66			2266/67			2267/68			2268/69			2269/70			2270/71			2271/72			2272/73			2273/74			2274/75			2275/76			2276/77			2277/78			2278/79			2279/80			2280/81			2281/82			2282/83			2283/84			2284/85			2285/86			2286/87			2287/88			2288/89			2289/90			2290/91			2291/92			2292/93			2293/94			2294/95			2295/96			2296/97			2297/98			2298/99			2299/00			2300/01			2301/02			2302/03			2303/04			2304/05			2305/06			2306/07			2307/08			2308/09			2309/10			2310/11			2311/12			2312/13			2313/14			2314/15			2315/16			2316/17			2317/18			2318/19			2319/20			2320/21			2321/22			2322/23			2323/24			2324/25			2325/26			2326/27			2327/28			2328/29			2329/30			2330/31			2331/32			2332/33			2333/34			2334/35			2335/36			2336/37			2337/38			2338/39			2339/40			2340/41			2341/42			2342/43			2343/44			2344/45			2345/46			2346/47			2347/48			2348/49			2349/50			2350/51			2351/52			2352/53			2353/54			2354/55			2355/56			2356/57			2357/58			2358/59			2359/60			2360/61			2361/62			2362/63			2363/64			2364/65			2365/66			2366/67			2367/68			2368/69			2369/70			2370/71			2371/72			2372/73			2373/74			2374/75			2375/76			2376/77			2377/78			2378/79			2379/80			2380/81			2381/82			2382/83			2383/84			2384/85			2385/86			2386/87			2387/88			2388/89			2389/90			2390/91			2391/92			2392/93			2393/94			2394/95			2395/96			2396/97			2397/98			2398/99			2399/00			2400/01			2401/02			2402/03			2403/04			2404/05			2405/06			2406/07			2407/08			2408/09			2409/10			2410/11			2411/12			2412/13			2413/14			2414/15			2415/16			2416/17			2417/18			2418/19			2419/20			2420/21			2421/22			2422/23			2423/24			2424/25			2425/26			2426/27			2427/28			2428/29			2429/30			2430/31			2431/32			2432/33			2433/34			2434/35			2435/36			2436/37			2437/38			2438/39			2439/40			2440/41			2441/42			2442/43			2443/44			2444/45			2445/46			2446/47			2447/48			2448/49			2449/50			2450/51			2451/52			2452/53			2453/54			2454/55			2455/56			2456/57			2457/58			2458/59			2459/60			2460/61			2461/62			2462/63			2463/64			2464/65			2465/66			2466/67			2467/68			2468/69			2469/70			2470/71			2471/72			2472/73			2473/74			2474/75			2475/76			2476/77			2477/78			2478/79			2479/80			2480/81			2481/82			2482/83			2483/84			2484/85			2485/86			2486/87			2487/88			2488/89			2489/90			2490/91			2491/92			2492/93			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THE TIMES GUIDE TO THE DERBY

All set for the master of the roller-coaster

Tea-leaves and entrails might provide better guides to today's Derby than the form book, such has been the havoc caused to the racing programme by the recent weather.

Michael Phillips looks at the available evidence on the 204th running of the switchback Epsom Classic



Even on difficult going, Lester Piggott should be able to benefit from Teenoso's speed and stamina, revealed in the Lingfield Derby Trial



up for a late run difficult in a big field, especially when Piggott is likely to be dictating the situation up front. There must be an element of doubt whether Wassl, bred the way he is, out of a mare who only won over five furlongs, will be at his best over a mile and a half. The same qualification applies to Cock Robin and The Noble Player, who also have short running strains in the bottom half of their pedigrees. On the other hand, backers of Morcon and Carlingford Castle need harbour no such fears as these two have won over the full distance and on soft ground. Shearwalk is held by Teenoso on their Lingfield running but I still expect him to give a good account of himself, along with Guns of Navarone, who could easily turn out to be the pick of the long shots.

It is surely asking too much, though, to expect the American challenger Slewpy, without any experience of racing in Europe, good though he may be on the other side of the Atlantic, to win even with one so accomplished as Yves Saint-Martin in the saddle. His fellow French jockey Freddie Head will need all the luck in the world on Fluralismo, who is clearly not the easiest of rides - although, judged on his third in the Lupin, not all that far behind the best of his age there. American jockey Cash Amussen, who has been such a hit in France, will have his first ride in the Derby on Gordian. This Grundy colt is said to be inferior to his stable companion Zoffany at Pulborough, where they are banking on blinkers concentrating Zoffany's mind. Abouyer was the last blinkered winner of the Derby, albeit on the disqualification of Craganour, way back in 1913.

From an entry of 314 way back in November, the whittling-down process ended yesterday when 23 runners were declared for the 204th Derby Stakes at Epsom today. When the final composition of the field became known, the shock was not so much the absence of the onetime favourite Gorytus, sad as that was, because his trainer Dick Hern had warned all along that he would withdraw him if he considered that the ground was too soft. A much greater catastrophe was the discovery early yesterday morning that the principal local hope, Kuwait Tower, was coughing. Following his encouraging run in the 2,000 Guineas and a particularly fine gallop last Saturday, he had been very strongly fancied indeed to become the first Epsom-trained winner of the Derby for 51 years as well as the first grey to win it since Airborne in 1946.

As a result of all this Joe Mercer, who was to have ridden Kuwait Tower and is still seeking a first Derby triumph after a lifetime spent in the saddle, now

replaces Brian Taylor on the outsider Naar while Willie Carson, who has sampled Derby glory twice, takes over from Paul Cook on Gorytus's stable companion, Morcon. These latest twists were the most recent in a long list which has contrived to make this one of the most open races of its type that I can recall.

In selecting the favourite, Teenoso, I am playing safe in a difficult year and going for the horse with the least number of ifs and buts. When, in fact, you analyse his chances, Teenoso probably has more going for him than any other runner, not the least consideration being the presence of Lester Piggott on his back.

As far as Teenoso himself is concerned, the key factors are these: a victory in a classic trial over a mile and a half on an undulating course to his name; proven ability to handle softish ground; and the sort of pedigree that one looks for in a potential winner of this of all races. When he won at Lingfield, Teenoso showed that he had sufficient

pace, even on soft ground, to take a key position early on: a blend of pace and stamina to hold that pitch and finally the strength and stamina to make good the situation.

All those qualities will stand him in good stead this afternoon when I expect Piggott to try to turn this into a war of attrition and put the pressure on his principal rivals earlier rather than later. Judged on the way that he won at Lingfield, Teenoso will not be pegged back easily in the straight. Furthermore, he has the ability to be clear of trouble early on.

Talking yesterday from Epsom, where he trains opposite

the mile and a quarter start, Philip Mitchell said that following yet more rain there earlier in the morning this is bound to be a stayer's Derby because the ground can now only be on the soft side, with the worst patch being at the top of the hill between the seven and five-furlong markers. All that makes me wonder more and more whether the 2,000 Guineas winner Lomond has sufficient stamina to go on and win this classic as well and thus emulate Sir Ivor and Nijinsky, Vincent O'Brien's other winners of the 2,000. The way that Lomond carried his head and the way that he bung this way and that towards the

end of the Irish 2,000 a little over a fortnight ago was in my opinion an unmistakable sign that he was coming to the end of his tether there. Now he has another half-mile to go.

Salmon Leap, the other string to O'Brien's bow, is clearly a goodish horse judged on the way that he won the Nijinsky Stakes over a mile and a quarter on heavy ground at Leopardstown early last month. Yet I cannot help wondering whether one so big has either the right conformation or action for Epsom, which, unlike the Curragh or Ascot, is a law unto itself thanks to its gradients, cambers and bends.

The key thing about Teenoso is that he has showed he can master this sort of situation at Lingfield. When weighing up the rest of his opposition it is surely pertinent to bear in mind that Piggott could have ridden either the Guineas runner-up Tolomeo or the Irish 2,000 Guineas winner Wassl had he chosen to do so. That he opted for Teenoso speaks volumes. Piggott tried out Tolomeo at Newmarket and did not get the feeling that Teenoso had given him a few days earlier.

Gianfranco Dettori, Tolomeo's Italian jockey, lacks Piggott's experience of race riding around Epsom and he may well find the task of holding Tolomeo

Team of every talent

Last year's Derby-winning triumvirate will certainly be among the favourites today. John Karter talks to Robert Sangster, Vincent O'Brien and Pat Eddery

THE OWNER Treating it as a business

Pressed hard enough, Robert Sangster, pools millionaire and racehorse owner extraordinaire, will admit that he regards Salmon Leap as the pick of his unprecedented quartet of runners in today's Derby.

Sangster, who has already triumphed at Epsom with The Minstrel and Golden Fleece, says of the majestic chestnut with the three white socks: "Apart from the fact that he is unbeaten, he has a look of eagles and tremendous presence. But," he adds, with tongue firmly in cheek, "if I tip him, people will say, 'Crafty bugger - he's just trying to push out the odds out on Lomond!'".

There is a serious side to the joke which illustrates that, like O'Brien, Sangster feels frequent accusations in the press of undue secrecy over his runners are unjustified. "You simply cannot win," he says, "with a simple, Golden Fleece coughed 18 times before last year's Derby. If I had gone rushing off to a phone and told the newspapers, the odds would have drifted from 3-1 to 6-1 and punters would have burnt the stands down when he won."

Sangster also has the perfect answer for those pious people who accuse him of turning a horse racing from a sport into a business. "It is a business," he says. "What would you do if you had the choice between indicating a Derby winner at stud for £10m or keeping him in training, with all the attendant risks, to earn a maximum of perhaps £400,000 in prize money as a four-year-old?"

What started as a hobby with a few brood mares at his small stud near Liverpool has developed

into an international business success story of mammoth proportions. When Sangster and his friend John Magnier, the young Irish stud owner and breeding expert, teamed up with Vincent O'Brien, racing and, in particular, the stallion business were never to be quite the same again.

In their first year together they produced The Minstrel to win the Derby and King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes and Alleged to win the Arc de Triomphe, while other outstanding horses in Be My Guest, Godswalk and Artius provided them with a prodigious haul.

They have never looked back. The Minstrel was syndicated for \$9m, but if that deal astonished the racing world it was to be positively dumbstruck when in the next few years Sangster syndicated, among others, Storm Bird (who cost \$1m) for \$28m, Golden Fleece (\$300,000) for the same figure and Assent (who was trained by Vincent O'Brien's son, David, and who cost a mere \$30,000) for \$24m.

All those horses are descended from a single mare, the

ants of O'Brien's golden discovery, the Canadian horse Northern Dancer, for whom the Arabs made a bid of \$40m last year, when he was 21. To send a mare to Northern Dancer costs \$400,000 nowadays. Sangster reckons that with nine out of 10 of that great stallion's best sons at his studs, he will have the best Northern Dancer blood for the next 50 years.

For all the businesslike calculations, Sangster claims to be most captivated by the unpredictability of racing. "You're up one minute and down the next," he says. "If any one of his four runners does his stuff this afternoon, he may well take up permanent residence on Cloud Nine."

THE TRAINER Looking for a kind eye

Six Derby victories have done nothing to dull Vincent O'Brien's appetite for the world's greatest Flat race. Above all other events, it stirs his blood and motivates the uncanny ability to get inside a horse's mind which distinguishes the master of County Tipperary's legendary Ballydoyle House stables.

The process by which the great trainer selects his Derby candidates comes in three stages. First, he makes a painstaking study of pedigrees, thus immediately reducing a catalogue of, say, 400 blue-blooded individuals to 80 or so possibilities. The chances of getting a Derby winner out of a pool of family are remote," he says. The 80 are then reduced to three or four by a study of their conformation: crooked legs or too long a back or neck are just a few of the defects which will cause the animal to



Eddery and O'Brien: fancied, but with which horse?

be struck off O'Brien's Derby list.

Up to this point, O'Brien's deliberations will have been little different from those of any other trainer of bloodstock agents.

Both Lomond and Salmon Leap, his two runners this year, are what horse people would call "perfect gentlemen". It is a joy to watch them rolling in their boxes after exercise - a sure sign of a contented horse.

It is at Ballydoyle that a side of O'Brien totally at odds with the public image of the shy, soft-spoken, self-effacing genius reveals itself. He is in every sense the master of these 500 fabulous acres of rolling green land. He is a perfectionist and a stickler for detail, and God help anyone if there is a hair out of place on one of those immensely valuable thoroughbreds. He may be thought of as a narrow, fussy, and a bit of a tyrant, but he is a potentially trouble-free boss.

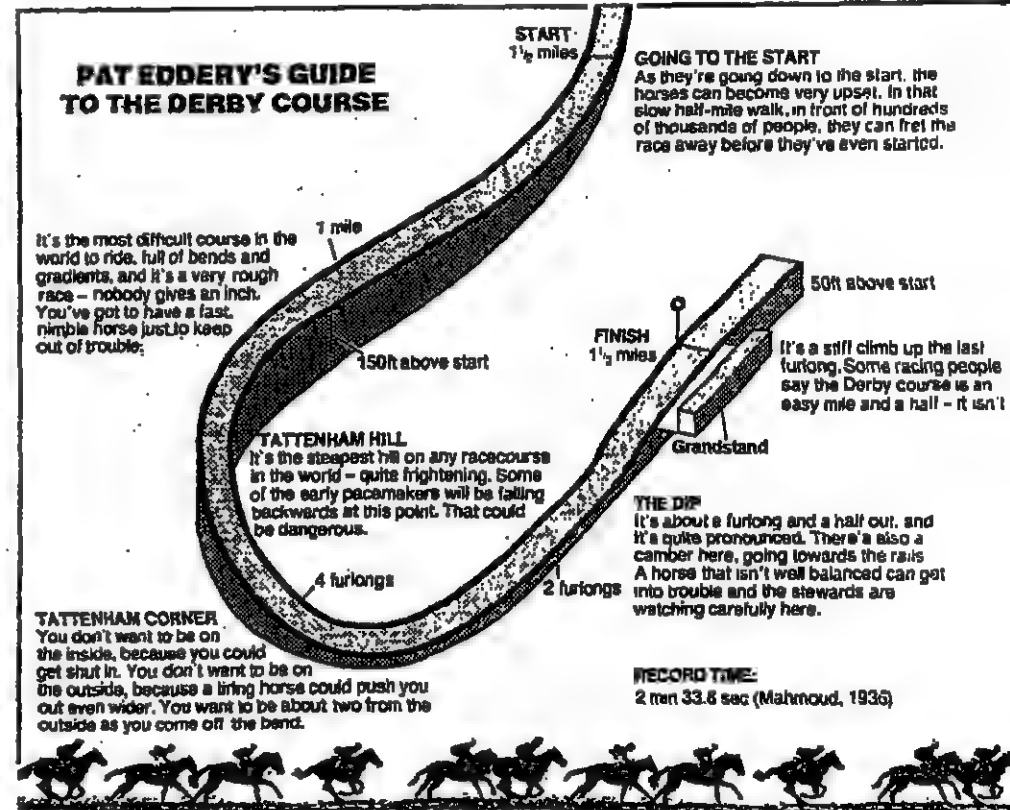
In the final analysis, though, the eyes have it. O'Brien simply

would not give stable room to a horse without what he calls "a kind eye", and it is this eyeball-to-eyeball confrontation that tells him he is looking at the genuine article.

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THE JOCKEY Playing the race by ear

Pat Eddery made the acquaintance of the Derby course, which he describes as the most difficult in the world, in 1969 as a raw seven-stone apprentice having his first ride in public. The horse was Alvaro, trained by Michael Pope, and the 7-year-old Eddery handled the famous mile-and-a-half switchback like a veteran.

It was a victory that was to set him on the road to four jockeys' championships and - after finishing third on Pentland Firth in his first Derby in 1972 - to two superbly executed Derby triumphs, on Grundy for Peter Walwyn in 1975 and on Golden Fleece for Robert Sangster and Vincent O'Brien last year.

It is quite impossible to plan your tactics in advance," Eddery says, "because you just never know how the race is going to be run. Apart from the fact that the course is non-stop twists and turns and ups and downs, there is so much going on around you. Everybody is trying to get a good position at the same time, and you just have to play it by ear."

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APPEAL TO ME SC Star Appeal - Monogram (Milton Fitch)

Not even blinkers could get pattern race Paul Kenney's maiden closer than a moderate gain to Teenoso at Lingfield. Can only cause traffic problems. Jockey: John Reid. A victory on the same day in the 1978 King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes has been the highlight of the career of this competent Irish-born jockey.

CARLINGFORD CASTLE CHC Le Bazard - Rachel Ryeach (Steynman)

Could be the jockey in the Irish pack of riders as the rain continues to fall. His form when beating Gave Thanks in the Gallicum at the Curragh will impress English racegoers who had earlier watched his victim make some of our best titles look moderate at Litchfield and York. Jockey: M. J. Kane. First ride for the Irish jockey.

COCK ROBIN (USA) CHC Baise a Baise - Flying Trip (Vaguelly Noble)

Highly regarded by Michael Stoute, trainer of 1981 winner Shearwalk. The strongly-finishing second to Dunbeath in last season's William Hill Futurity at Doncaster was unsuited by the heavy ground in Sandown's Guardian Classic Trial and has continued to work like a good horse at Newmarket. Has the potential to win but stamina is improved on breeding. Jockey: Walter Swinburn. One win from two rides. Stoute's 21-year-old contract rider already has a

string of big-race successes to his credit. A quiet and effective horseman with good "hands".

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Profiles: Today's runners and riders

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Jockey: P. Young. First ride for only dual winner of the Crown Plus Two Apprentice Championship in 1975 and 1976.

FLURALISME (USA)
BC The Minstrel - Cambretta (Robert)

Academy trainer Alec Head achieved his only Derby triumph with Lavandin in 1968. Since then, misfortune has dogged his several attempts for a repeat performance. Pluralisme's record on the Paris tracks suggests a classic potential, but the American-bred horse clearly has steepling problems.

Jockey: Freddie Head. Four unplaced rides is the record of this much under-rated jockey, who excelled himself over the course and distance on Easter Sun in the 1982 Coronation Cup.

SLEWPT (USA)
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Dapper Lomond trainer Barry Hills has already supplied two seconds in the subsequent Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe winner Rheingold and Hawaiian Sound. Robert Sangster's tough and consistent colt has an each-way chance on form, but his dam's breeding suggests possible stamina doubt. Jockey: Steve Cauthen. Four unplaced mounts. The former golden boy of American racing is now a fully mature jockey who has adapted admirably to English

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conditions. Horses run kindly for the fitness fanatic. Rides with flair and judgment.

TIVIAN
BC Beaded - Jovian (Hardcannon)
Probably the least fancied of trendily-dressed Newmarket trainer Clive Britton's fleet of runners.

Jockey: A. Barclay. After years in the wilderness, the Scotsman who won an Oaks and a Coronation Cup for Sir Noel Murless on Lupe and Caliban in 1970 tries to make a comeback.

TOLMECO
BC Lythear - Almagest (Oke)
Luca Cumani's strongly finishing second to Lomond on the 2,000 Guineas stamped this attractive colt as a possible Derby winner.

Rejected by Lester Piggott after a disappointing gallop at Newmarket, despite his slightly suspect pedigree, it is likely to stay the distance. But trainer emphasizes the need for good going.

Jockey: G. Dettori. Two unplaced mounts is the record of this top-flight Italian jockey. Had an unhappy experience when fifth on Wollow behind Empyre in 1976, but the horse was probably to blame as well. Lacks the vital experience necessary for the today course.

WASSL
BC Red Reef - Hayfott (Tudor Music)
Sheikh Ahmed al Maktoum's conqueror of Lomond in the Irish 2,000 Guineas has been strangely neglected in the market since that victory. Has an outstanding chance if he stays. Trainer John Dunlop says: "Though his dam

had plenty of speed, there are elements of stalling in his pedigree, and he has the right mental approach. We shall just have to take his stalling on trust."

Jockey: A. Murray. One second and two thirds in 14 rides is the record of this stylish and proven big-race jockey.

YAWA
BC Luthier - Lucky For Me (Apprentice)
The Epsom-trained candidate's limitations were exposed following a well-beaten third to Teenoso at Lingfield.

Jockey: P. Waldron. One second from nine rides. If the horse is good enough, this competent professional can be relied on to do his mount justice.

ZOFFANY (USA)
BC Our Native - Grey Dawn Girl (Grey Dawn II)

Talented colt who looked potential Classic material after successful two-year-old career. Produced a good burst of finishing speed when overcoming difficulties to win Newmarket's Garry Fielden Stakes, but showed a temporary aversion to the sport of kings when apparently reluctant to race against Shearwalk on the same course.

Jockey: Greville Starkey. One first, a second and a third from 18 mounts. His cool temperament, calculating tactical brain and immense strength combine to make Guy Woodward's 43-year-old stable jockey one of the outstanding Classic riders in action today.

Michael Seely

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As we approach the final week of the election, the housing market has paused in its general upward trend to take stock of what the individual parties have promised to home buyers. I said a fortnight ago that from the owners' viewpoint, this latest political wrangle had little to offer.

Certainly the latest Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors' house price survey indicated a large element of uncertainty caused by the election. The RICS recognized the hesitancy felt by many people in the market over the future of extra tax relief on home loans, which could disappear if Labour wins.

The most frequent question anyone involved in the residential market is asked is how far will property prices increase this year? Even though some parts of the country, such as the North, have already clocked up increases of about 8 per cent, the overall average, according to Savills, is unlikely to be much higher than 10 per cent.

Writing in the firm's summer issue of its magazine, Mr Geoffrey van Cutsem, a partner, says he believes the market is on a knife edge. "The London and country house markets are poised on a knife edge which is keeping agents, vendors and purchasers alike on tenterhooks, as they attempt to predict the pattern of prices." Despite all the indicators, such as a shortage of good property, increased confidence and generally more money about, Mr van Cutsem believes we will not see runaway prices.

"Logically, the combined effect of increased confidence and a shortage of stock is a sharp rise in prices, and yet we do not believe we are going to see a repeat of the runaway country house markets of 1972-73 or 1977-79, though it has to be admitted that the arguments either way are fairly evenly balanced."

The impression one receives from talking to agents across the country is that there is a shortage of properties in some price ranges. Mr van Cutsem says that so far this year, agents are reporting they have up to a third fewer houses to offer, and they are especially short of good period houses.

Residential Property/Baron Phillips

Election brings market uncertainty



This 18th century Palladian villa, 10 miles from Dublin is being sold by the Seafield Trust for around £2650,000 (£240,000). Situated on the north side of the Malahide Estuary, the main house has four reception rooms, seven bedrooms and four bathrooms. Set in 178 acres, the walled estate includes staff quarters, four cottages and a modern cattle yard. The joint agents, Knight Frank & Rutley and Gandy Craigie of Dublin, say the property would be suitable as a staff farm.

But even Mr van Cutsem would agree that the present shortage is somewhat artificial, because many vendors do not seem to have got the message of improved market conditions and are holding back in expectation of a better price later in the year.

"The market is also seeing two or three severe dampening effects. Mortgage and other lending rates are still extremely high and are likely to continue in the 10 to 14 per cent range for the foreseeable future. While present rates are lower than they were a year ago, they are still extremely high."

The unemployment rate is also not conducive to a rapid price escalation, as Mr van Cutsem notes: "The huge pool of unemployment inevitably has a dampening effect on the market and, according to all known forecasts, will be no lower by the end of the year."

The present mortgage availability is not helping prices either. In some parts of the country, mortgage queues are up to 16 weeks, while the general average is now between 10 and 12 weeks.

Savills believe that the bottom and top ends of the market will show the greatest growth this year. Housebuilders are pegging prices, and any increase in mortgage tax threshold will generally help the first-time buyer, especially in the south east.

More expensive property which appeals to the foreign market has benefited from weaker sterling, which during the last six months has made British property up to 15 per cent cheaper purely on exchange movements. From 1980 until late 1982, the foreign buyer has seen a virtually static residential market in this country, and

Savills believe more foreign purchases are likely.

But in the middle reaches of the property market prices are being generally dampened by economic and mortgage uncertainties. And it is here that Savills believe price rises will be lower, although much will depend on local market conditions. A period of relative prosperity, combined with lower interest rates, will do much to give this area of the market a much needed boost. Vendors hoping for even larger increases during Autumn may be disappointed, and the general message from estate agents is sell now while the going is good and market conditions are right.

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WILTSHIRE-SALISBURY

THE CATHEDRAL CLOSE

Extremely rare opportunity to acquire freehold of two Period cottages set in quiet and particularly fine position on west side of the Cathedral Close. One cottage with 3 bedrooms, other with 2/3 bedrooms. Both with gardens and garage space. Also handsome garage block with favourable indication for residential conversion. Freehold for sale as a whole or in 3 Lots. SAVILLS, Rolles House, 60 Milford Street, Salisbury, Wiltshire. Tel: (0722) 20422

AVON

Compact stone house dating from about 1750 with views across the Avon Valley

3 reception rooms, study, breakfast room, 3 principal bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms and 4 secondary bedrooms with 4th bathroom. Oil fired central heating. Garage block with flat. Outbuildings. Walled kitchen garden. Gardens. Paddock. About 8 acres in all. SAVILLS, 20 Grosvenor Hill, Berkeley Square, London W1. Tel: 01-499 8644

HERTFORDSHIRE - Near Ware

Delightful and well appointed family house in its own grounds set in a secluded position within easy reach of London.

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EAST SUSSEX ABOUT 98 ACRES

1500 year old trees. The house is in excellent condition and has been fully renovated. The garden is beautiful and has been landscaped. The house is in a quiet location and is close to

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 **Confess All.** News headlines, weather, sport and traffic details. Available to viewers with television sets that do not have the teletext facility.

6.30 **Breakfast Time** with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News at 6.30, 7.00, 8.00 and 9.30 with headlines on the quarter hour; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; news at 8.45; 8.55 and 9.00; pop music news between 7.30 and 7.45; review of the morning papers at 7.32 and 8.32; horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45; agony column between 8.30 and 9.00.

9.05 **Election Call.** With Sir Robin Day in the studio to answer questions from the interested electorate are Gordon Wilson (Scottish Nationalist) and David Wile (Liberal Democrat). The number to ring is 01-580 4411 (Also on BBC 2).

10.00 **You and Me.** For four and five year olds. The story is Meg's Car (1) 10.12 Closes down.

10.55 **Crickets.** Live coverage of one of today's quarterfinal matches in the Benson and Hedges Cup. Introduced by Peter West. The commentators for this 55 over-a-side game are Richie Benaud, Jim Laker and Tom Graveney (Also at 1.05 and 1.55 on this channel and 9.50 and 7.05 on BBC 2).

12.30 **News After Noon** with Richard Whitmore and Sam Marshall. The weather prospects come from BBC's 1.02 Regional News (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles.

1.05 **Further coverage** of a Benson and Hedges Cup quarterfinal match to the lunch interval 1.20 Closes down.

1.40 **The Flumps.** A See-Saw programme for the very young presented by Julia Holder (1) 1.55 Closes. Live coverage of the Benson and Hedges game to the tea interval 3.55 Regional news (not London or Scotland).

3.55 **Play School.** Shown earlier on BBC 2 4.20 **The All New Popeye Show.** Two cartoons starring the pumkinator (1) 4.40 **Chugga Chugga Pop.** Fun and games and pop music presented by Keith Chegwin. His studio guests are The Police.

5.05 **John Craven's Newsworld.** 5.10 **Wildtrack.** Nature magazine programme presented by Su Ingle and Michael Jordan. The star of today's show is the polecat. Mike Jordan visits it in its natural habitat - the heart of the Welsh countryside.

5.40 **News** with Ian Leeming. 6.00 **Election Broadcast** by the National Front.

6.05 **South East at Six.** 6.25 **Nationwide** presented by Sue Lawley and Richard Kern. News headlines at 6.30. 7.00 **Triangle.** Episode 16 and a mystery passenger comes aboard the ferry and the First Engineer is attacked.

7.25 **Football: The British Championship.** Live coverage of the game at Wembley between England and Scotland, introduced by Jimmy Hill. The commentator is John Motson (for Scotland only). Archie Macpherson and Alex Ferguson. The pundits are Bobby Charlton, Laurie McWhinney and Lou Macari. News headlines at 8.30.

8.40 **News** with John Humphrys and Campaign Report from David Dimbleby.

10.20 **Film: The Guilt.** Memorandum (1983) starring George Segal, Alec Guinness and Santa Bergr. Secret Service drama about a British agent sent to Berlin in the 1950s to uncover a neo-Nazi organisation's base. Directed by Michael Anderson.

12.00 **Weather.**

TV-am

6.25 **Good Morning Britain** presented by Nick Owen and Linda Berry. News at 6.30, 6.45, 7.00, 7.15, 7.30, 7.45 and 8.00; sport at 6.45 and 7.45; cartoon at 6.50; today's papers reviewed by Eve Pollard; election special with Robert Kee and Sir Geoffrey Howe at 7.35; pop video at 7.55; Alfred Marks' star forecast at 8.05; video news and charts at 8.05; keep fit at 8.15. Closes down at 8.25.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 **Sesame Street Learning** made fun with the Muppet 10.30 **The Pookles Film: Quest for Phoenix Gold.** A documentary about Phoenix Gold, a Phoenician trading ship which, 2000 years ago, carried oil, wheat and marble as well as gold 11.30 **Film: Fun.** Cartoon classics presented by Derek Griffiths. Among the characters appearing this morning are Porky Pig and Bugs Bunny (1).

12.00 **Rod, Jane and Freddy** with the story of the two boys that Santa dropped from his sleigh 12.10 **Relatives.** Learning with puppets (1) 12.30 **Movie: Memories.** Roy Hudd looks back at some of the successful comedy teams of the cinema including Laurel and Hardy. His guest is Liz Fraser.

1.00 **News 1.20** Thames news. 1.30 **Early Day 1983.** Live coverage of four races from Epsom. The Great Surrey Stakes (2.00); the Derby Handicap (2.35); the Derby Stakes (3.25); and the Woodcock Stakes (4.20).

3.50 **Crickets.** Peter West introduces live coverage of one of today's Benson and Hedges Cup quarterfinals.

5.10 **Music Modulation.** An Open University production that assists in identifying key modulations in music compositions. The first part of the programme explores technique and then analyses a piece of music (1).

5.40 **Film: Driftwood** (1947). Another weepie from the season of films featuring celebrated child actors. Nine-year-old Natalie Wood stars as Jerry, an orphan wandering in the desert with her pet collie. She is found and looked after by a kindly doctor who has an epidemic on his hands. Directed by Alan Owen.

7.05 **Crickets.** The closing overs of one of today's quarterfinal matches in the Benson and Hedges Cup.

7.35 **News** with Ian Leeming. 7.50 **Coronation Street** Ken Barlow agrees to become the Agony Aunt for Pam Mitchell's paper.

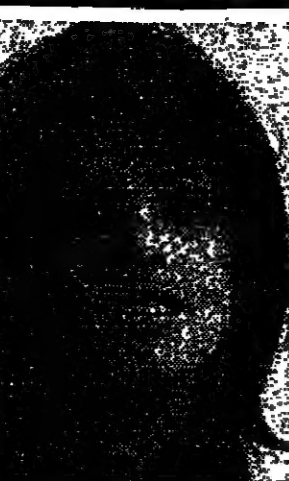
8.00 **Film: Earthquake** (1974) starring Charlton Heston and Ava Gardner. Stunning visual effects film with Los Angeles collapsing before your very eyes. Heston plays an engineer whose marriage is on the rocks and who has taken a fancy to a young widow with a young son. Then his attention is disturbed when a computer predicts some activity in the San Andreas Fault. Directed by Mark Robson.

10.00 **News** followed by Thames news headlines.

10.40 **Midweek Sports Special** presented by Brian Moore. There are highlights from tonight's football match between England and Scotland; a re-run of the Derby; and action from Coventry in the British Individual Speedway Final.

11.40 **Barney Miller.** Police captain Miller brings a librarian into custody after he fired a pistol to demand silence.

12.10 **Closes** with Stan Phillips.



Santa Bergr: The Guilt Memorandum (BBC1 10.20pm)

BBC 2

6.05 **Open University: Education.** Children, 6.30 **Special Needs in Education.** 6.55 **Physics: Magnetism.** 7.20 **Appearance and Reality.** 7.45 **Industrial Relations.** 8.10 Closes down.

10.05 **Gharbar.** Magazine programme of interest to Asian women. Among the guests today is Kabir Bedi, the Hollywood-based Indian actor.

10.30 **Play School.** 10.55 Closes down.

12.30 **Open University: Governing Schools.** The impact of 12.55 **Parents and Teenagers.** Three's Company, 1.20 Closes down.

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CHANNEL 4

4.30 **Everybody Here.** Another in the series of programmes for children from every cultural background. Today's programme includes a story about a man who gave people things to look after, told by actress Marina Sirtis; in Scotland some children sing in the rain; in London there is a flavour-guessing game and a chocolate and ball game from Vietnam, while Fido and his friends find out how Finchley

5.00 **Countdown.** Two more competitors in another round of the anagram and mental arithmetic game.

5.30 **The Election 800.** The second of the two-night examination of key election issues. In this first segment the 500-strong audience are briefed by experts on a particular issue under the chairmanship of Gus MacDonald.

6.30 **The World - A Television History** narrated by Robert Powell. The second programme in the series based on The Times Atlas of World History covers the period 8,000 BC to 5,000 BC.

7.00 **Channel Four News.** 8.00 **Brookside.** Bobby Grant is worried about the pending closure of his factory while Karen is worried about her O-level examination. Complications arise when Alan and Samantha with Barry and Peter plan a foursome to the Isle of Man TT races

8.30 **Brookside.** Different from other girls. An investigation into an epidemic of a rare condition whereby young girls and boys of Puerto Rico develop rapid sexual growth. The likely cause for the condition is estrogen contamination in chicken - the country's favourite food

9.00 **Dance on Four.** Netherlands Dance Theatre. The programme is a profile of Jiri Kylian showing him at work in Holland with the Netherlands Dance Theatre. Later, the company perform Kylian's ballet Sinfonietta, which was inspired by the music of Jiri's fellow-countryman, Janacek.

10.00 **The Election 500.** The follow-up to the programme seen at 5.30. In this segment the audience find out the main political parties' standing on the topics discussed earlier

10.45 **Film: The Last Two Weeks** (1978) starring Glenn Close, Tom Cawley, Dan Hamilton and Kathleen Eris. Drama about a married couple who are on the verge of a break-up but decide to take one last holiday together with their 10-year-old son. Then, through a dramatic tragedy, Jerry, the wife, meets an accident and is killed. Written and directed by Anne Prendergast.

12.00 **Election Broadcast** by the National Front.

12.25 Closes down.

CHOICE

conditions under which they were kept and their horror at the fact that the Vichy government must have known about it. Indeed, actively assisted in the deportation of detainees to Auschwitz. Dr Andrew also talks to a member of the Vichy government - Jean Borotra who was the minister for sport - who seems to have been blinkered about the events and has only words of praise for Pétain. A good piece of detective work by Dr Andrew that will surely make a lot of Frenchmen feel uneasy.

● **Polecats, bluebell woods** and **nesting things** that live in tree-bark are included in this evening's edition of the excellent nature magazine **WILDTACK** (BBC1 5.10 pm) and

there is the first of several film reports on New Zealand's wild life which is surprisingly different from ours considering the similarities in climate between the two countries. ● **Gurmeet Kasba** has chosen the semi-improvisation technique, built on a theme or his first play for radio, **RIPPLES** (Radio 4 4.30 pm). Himself a sufferer from muscular dystrophy, Kasba has his hero, Peter, in the same condition. The play is about the relationship between Peter and Frances, a young girl he meets when she is doing voluntary work. They fall in love and Peter becomes dependent upon her. But Frances is due to go to university and she becomes torn between her love for Peter and the commitment she would have to make if she was to stay with Peter. Chris Cheesha plays Peter with Tilly Vosburgh as Frances.

Radio 4

6.00 **News Briefing.** 6.10 **Farming Today.** 6.25 **Shipping Forecast.** 6.30 **Today.** Including 6.45 **Prayer for the Day.** 6.55 **7.25 Weather.** 7.55 **Today's News.** 7.55 **7.55 Sport.** 7.55 **8.30 News.** Headlines. 7.45 **Thought for the Day.**

8.47 **Any election broadcast** by the Conservative Party, 8.57 **Weather.** 9.00 **News.** 9.05 **Election Call** (with BBC1).

10.00 **News.** 10.05 **Gardeners' Question Time.** 10.10 **Countryfile.** 10.15 **News.** 10.20 **Morning Show.** "Mrs Webster" by Noel Blackiston.

10.45 **Daily Service.** 11.00 **News.** 11.05 **Baker's Dozen.** Richard Baker with records. 11.20 **News.** 11.25 **You and Yours.** Consumer advice.

12.27 **The Price of Silence** by Stephen Barley (5.12.58 **Weather.** Travel. Programme News. The World at One. News. The Archers. 1.55 **Shipping forecast.**

2.00 **News.** 2.05 **Woman's Hour.** 2.30 **News.** 3.02 **Afternoon Theatre: "Ripples"** by Gurmeet Kasba. 3.47 **Time for Verse.** 4.00 **News.**

4.02 **Just After Four: To Japan via Red Square.** 4.10 **File on 4.** 4.15 **Story Time: "The Breaker"** by Kit Denton (5).

5.00 **PM: News magazine.** 5.50 **Shipping forecast.** 5.55 **Weather.** Programme News. 6.00 **The Six O'Clock News: Financial Report.** 6.30 **My Music.** Musical quiz. 7.00 **News.** 7.05 **The Archers.** 7.20 **Checkpoint.** Roger Cooke investigates a new type of car.

7.45 **Songbirds.** A profile of 19th-century prima donna Adelina Patti. 8.45 **Analysis: "Policies Before Parties"** (2). A discussion chaired by Mary Goldring.

9.30 **Kaleidoscope Arts magazine** presented by Chris Powling. The programme includes reviews of the new thriller, **Underground**, starring Raymond Burr, at the Richmond Theatre. The story concerns a 12-year-old boy who is found on a London tube that has no driver - to make matters worse one of the 12 is a boy and the other is a girl. The story is by Catherine Denance, set in the 17th century. 9.59 **Weather.**

10.00 **The World Tonight.** News. 10.05 **Woman's Hour.** 11.00 **A Book at Bedtime: "The Turnaround"** by Vladimir Volkoff (3).

11.15 **The Financial World Tonight.** 11.30 **Election Broadcast** from the day's major speeches.

11.45 **News.** 11.50 **World Tonight.** 12.00 **News.** 12.05 **Woman's Hour.** 12.10 **News.** 12.15 **World Tonight.** 12.20 **News.** 12.25 **World Tonight.** 12.30 **News.** 12.35 **World Tonight.** 12.40 **News.** 12.45 **World Tonight.** 12.50 **News.** 12.55 **World Tonight.** 1.00 **News.** 1.05 **World Tonight.** 1.10 **News.** 1.15 **World Tonight.** 1.20 **News.** 1.25 **World Tonight.** 1.30 **News.** 1.35 **World Tonight.** 1.40 **News.** 1.45 **World Tonight.** 1.50 **News.** 1.55 **World Tonight.** 2.00 **News.** 2.05 **World Tonight.** 2.10 **News.** 2.15 **World Tonight.** 2.20 **News.** 2.25 **World Tonight.** 2.30 **News.** 2.35 **World Tonight.** 2.40 **News.** 2.45 **World Tonight.** 2.50 **News.** 2.55 **World Tonight.** 3.00 **News.** 3.05 **World Tonight.** 3.10 **News.** 3.15 **World Tonight.** 3.20 **News.** 3.25 **World Tonight.** 3.30 **News.** 3.35 **World Tonight.** 3.40 **News.** 3.45 **World Tonight.** 3.50 **News.** 3.55 **World Tonight.** 4.00 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